Pagina En Espanol:15 CPI No Ayuda a la Gente

MODERN TIMES

VOL. 1 NO. 7 NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT August 1 - 14, 1970 20¢

Nick Heyer

Fair Haven residents present petitions to Public Utilities Commisssion in Hartford demanding that UI hearings be held in New Haven.

UI Defies Residents In Bid for Towers

by David Adams

The United Illuminating Company has made a new attempt to clear the way to build high tension towers from its Fair Haven power station to the East Shore. The plan was rejected by the people of that area last year, and also was rejected by New Haven political figures and the Board of Aldermen. This time UI has tried to bypass city approval and get it passed at the state level instead.

Despite New Haven's rejection of the plan, a hearing was held in Hartford on July 29 by the Public Utilities Commission. New Haven area residents, aldermen, and Mayor Guida had asked for postponement, but the hearing began on schedule. It was halted only after a lawyer for the people stood up and threatened court action.

Advance news of the hearing was buried in the back pages of New Haven's largest newspaper, even when Mayor Guida protested against it. This has been true of every major story about opposition to the towers ever since a secret high level meeting was held a month ago between UI representatives and **Register** editors.

In addition to the old proposal by UI for towers between Fair Haven and the East Shore, there is a new proposal by the Connecticut Light and Power Company to string lines across East Haven and the Annex. (See map and story on page 14.)

Aldermen Voted Down Proposal

The issue of the UI power lines appeared to be dead after the New Haven Board of Aldermen voted 25–5 in their June meeting to oppose the overhead lines, and demanded that all future lines be put underground. The New Haven City Charter gives authority for placing, erection and maintenance of all power lines in New Haven to the Board of Aldermen.

Local groups were astonished to find out that UI planned to bypass New Haven's *elected officials and take the plan directly to the state. Two groups, the People Against Against Power Pollution and the Fair Haven Betterment Association, demanded that the hearing be postponed.*

Frank Annunziato, a spokesman for the Fair Haven group, said, "We thought that Fair Haven had made it clear last year that we were opposed to the overhead towers, and now the UI has decided to sneak it through. The least they can do is to hold the public hearing in New Haven instead of Hartford.

The Fair Haven Betterment Association sent a delegation to Hartford July 23 to demand that the hearings be postponed and shifted to New Haven. According to section 16-26 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the public hearings must be held in the area affected if 25 residents sign petitions. The Fair Haven group presented over a hundred petition signatures that

Continued on page 14

On Wooster St.

Police Bust Helps Program

by Joe Alfano and Roger Duncan

Nine of us at POINT were busted by the police last week. Up until the bust we couldn't get any responsiveness from the newspapers, CPI officials and city officials to help out with the programs we're running on Wooster Street.

We were pushed into a corner. The only thing we could do was go out into the street, cause a disturbance and get ourselves busted. Since then, we've suddenly found CPI and state officials have been more responsive. They came up with a thousand dollars for us to buy the equipment they originally promised us long ago.

It all began last fall when a small group of young men, most of us residents of Wooster Street all our lives, got together *and decided it was time to do something. We were all pretty certain that the politicians* down here weren't doing much for us besides talking and keeping people divided against each other. We were all sure that we had some better ideas about how to use space on the street than the landlords did.

We also knew that there was a lot of boredom, leading to vandalism and drug abuse among the young. The previous attempts to fight these problems had not been started by the people, who weren't even consulted–so nothing was working.

POINT Forms

We formed People Organized in Neighborhood Trust (POINT) and incorporated as a board of directors. Even that step was difficult because Legal Aid moved very slowly, and didn't seem to take us too seriously. We began negotiating with power people: private foundations, Yale University, Community Progress Incorporated (CPI), the landlords. At first we thought we could simply turn in a well worked-out proposal to CPI for a teen lounge, which we did. But we soon found out that CPI wasn't particularly interested in doing anything.

We went around the neighborhood collecting hundreds of signatures of people who wanted to see changes and wanted to belong to POINT. Finally, after a process that took all winter and involved some fighting with people who had to be convinced of our solidarity, we worked out an *arrangement. Yale, which finally admitted a couple of years ago, under pressure from the black community, that it owes something to the people of this city, agreed to* send down a few students to teach some skills like photography, film-making and graphic arts. The New Haven Foundation took an interest and committed some money. It wasn't until after Yale and the New Haven Foundation got into the picture that CPI took any notice of us at all.

We managed to get some of the neighborhood summer money for the teen lounge. Some local businessmen, mostly small businesses, have been helpful with donations. Reichbart, the owner of the property we are now using, has so far been very cooperative.

Just now we have three things going. The Teen Lounge, directed by POINT's president, Ralph Apuzzo, gives the kids on the street a place to congregate and enjoy themselves. It also serves as a center for Department of Community Affairs (DCA)-funded summer jobs and numerous other things for people of all ages, like film showings and concerts. Classes in filmmaking, photography and arts and crafts

Continued on page 11

Courtesy of POINT

Wooster St. residents relax at POINT headquarters.

Armstrong: Talks Resume After 1 Month

by Matt Borenstein

Negotiations of the United Rubber Workers with the Armstrong Rubber Corporation resumed on July 23. Talks had broken down on midnight, July 1, at the expiration of the last contract, when the company walked out and the union went on strike.

Armstrong announced on July 16 that it was returning some of the medical benefits it had illegally withheld from strikers and that negotiations were to resume in St. Louis. It was found through conversations with members of Local 93, URW in West Haven that the company had not returned the supplementary workman's compensation for injuries incurred under the old contract and vacation pay which they were guaranteed under the old contract.

Forced Vacation

The last two weeks in July are usually vacation time at Armstrong in West Haven and the plant is shut down. Now the plant is being run by foremen and supervisors and the regular production workers are walking the picket line with no vacation pay.

On the issue of vacations, Armstrong wants to do away with the customary plant shutdown in the last two weeks of July.

Continued on page 11

Students Work Hard For Duffey page 2

Police Harass Fair Haven Youth page 4

Church Council Demands Panther Trial Be Open page 5

View From the Edge: Yale Against City page 8

Draft Files Destroyed page 10

Students Work Hard for Duffey

by David Adams

Many young people in the New Haven area are working on the campaign of Joe Duffey who is running in the Democratic primary for Senate from Connecticut. I interviewed some of them about why they came to work on the campaign, and how well it is going.

"Why? I guess mostly because I don't see too many alternatives," answered John Tinker, who was in school at South Central and New Haven College last year. "I figure the whole system has to be changed, but at the same time I'm a pacifist. In revolutions people get killed on both sides, and some get caught in the middle, too. Like the girl chasing the dog at Kent State, she was shot down."

"I know that one candidate, or one more senator won't make much difference, but it's part of a movement. The movement can make a difference."

Duffey's strong opposition to the war in Vietnam is the most important reason for the student support. But John Tinker emphasized that it was not the whole story. "Any liberal Democrat will vote against the war, but only Duffey gets into things like a national health insurance, protecting organized labor against Nixon's repression of labor, wage and price and profit controls. You can't break it down to just Vietnam or not Vietnam."

Peace Corps Worker

Dennis Griesing started working for the Duffey campaign soon after resigning from the Peace Corps in Brazil. In Brazil he was helping to build schools and grass roots political organization. They were doing so well that the fascist government came down on him and his fellow workers and it was necessary for him to leave. "Torture, repression, you can check it out in the Panther papers," he said, referring to what it's like to live in Brazil.

"I see my work here as the same political education," Dennis went on. "What I like about the Duffey campaign is that it talks to all people, students and workers alike. Duffey comes from the West Virginia coal fields. He can appeal to people that are polarized."

We asked Dennis how they deal with flag-waving construction workers. "It hasn't been much trouble," he replied. "But it bothers me that the flag has been taken as personal property of a single group. I don't want to get hung up on symbolism. Duffey deals with the spirit of the flag, not the flag itself."

Duffey has received substantial support from organized labor, including formal endorsement from several unions and the aid of Vincent Sirabella, head of the Central Labor Council.

Ongoing Organization

Penny Goldwater, a recent graduate of Southern Connecticut, says she is "only now beginning to get really into things," despite having worked from the beginning on the campaign. "At first I saw the task as pushing a particular candidate. Now I know that the thing is to make an ongoing organization."

Much of the work done by the volunteers consists of stuffing envelopes for mailings, and other routine office work. But according to Penny Goldwater, the volunteers actually end up making many decisions since they are doing the day to day work.

Supporters gather round as Senatorial candidate Duffey opens campaign office.

The spirit of the volunteers is high, although not up to the spirit of the famous McCarthy campaign of 1968. According to Charles Scheiner, who will be a junior at Yale next year, there is a good chance for a Duffey victory. "The spirit may not be quite so high, but we've started off better because some of the people have had more experience. Also the opposition is divided."

John Tinker also predicted a Duffey victory based on the neutral stance of the local party machine. He pointed out that this year the Barbieri forces will not be sending out drivers in all the wards. "It'll be a lower vote turnout, and all the Duffey people will be out. For them it's a labor of love."

All Wards Canvassed

Some aspects of the campaign seem to be going more smoothly than expected. Ward organizations are being established in all areas of the city, not just traditional liberal strongholds. According to Dennis Griesing, "We're talking to all wards and all kinds of people. We're not writing anyone off. Volunteers walk in here from the eastern half of the city as much as any other neighborhood."

Charles Scheiner complained that they are being hurt by the local newspapers and the party's registration procedures. "The newspapers have been sticking our articles onto the bottom of other stories dealing with other subjects. Only if an important person comes out for Duffey, then we get good publicity."

According to Scheiner there has been a lot of bitterness about voter registration. "The local party machine doesn't like to let students register. If they can find some technicality, such as their apartment building being owned by Yale, then they try not to let them register. Usually they can't legally stop them from registering, but they intimidate them out of it instead."

"Also they put the deadline for registration a full month before the primary, so that people who get caught up late in the campaign can't vote for Duffey."

What will happen to the student volunteers after the summer and the campaign is over? All of those interviewed said that they will continue with political action, although they were not sure exactly what form it would take. "Things change fast," said Dennis Griesing. "When I went for my Peace Corps training I was gone from New Haven for only six months. When I got back I found high school students who never had even discussed whether to work in or out of the system now talking about alternatives to the system."

Aldermen Put Off Vote On Coliseum

by Jack Nagel

Opposition by some Aldermen prevented the Board of Aldermen from acting during its July meeting upon the Coliseum Authority's request to be allowed to borrow another $3.5 million. A struggle related to the request is likely to develop during the Board's August 3 meeting.

Under the rules of the Board, each question that comes before it must be referred to a committee for study, unless all members of the Board agree to allow immediate action. In the case of the Coliseum request, the seven Democrats associated with the Democratic Alliance and former mayoral candidate Hank Parker made it known during the Democratic caucus that they would deny unanimous consent. As a result, the question was not even put before the Board on July 13.

Afterwards, Aldermanic President Vincent Mauro (representative of the Sylvan Ave. area) assigned both the Urban Development and the Appropriations Committees to study the request.

Alderman Leroy Gomes (Elm Haven and Prospect Hill), a member of the Democratic Alliance, protested that these committees are dominated by regular Democrats who, he believes, will be sure to support whatever Mayor Bart Guida wants. (Mayor Guida is Chairman of the Coliseum Authority.) *Gomes filed a resolution asking that a special committee of community representatives be appointed to study the question.*

Gomes' resolution will be considered on August 3, and he has promised to fight for it on the floor.

When the Aldermen originally approved the Coliseum, they set a limit of $19.5 million on spending for it. Now the Coliseum Authority wants to spend more than that, so it must get new permission from the Board.

If the Board approves the Authority's request, New Haven taxpayers will have to pay back the $3.5 million plus a high rate of interest to the bondholders (rich people who lend the city the money).

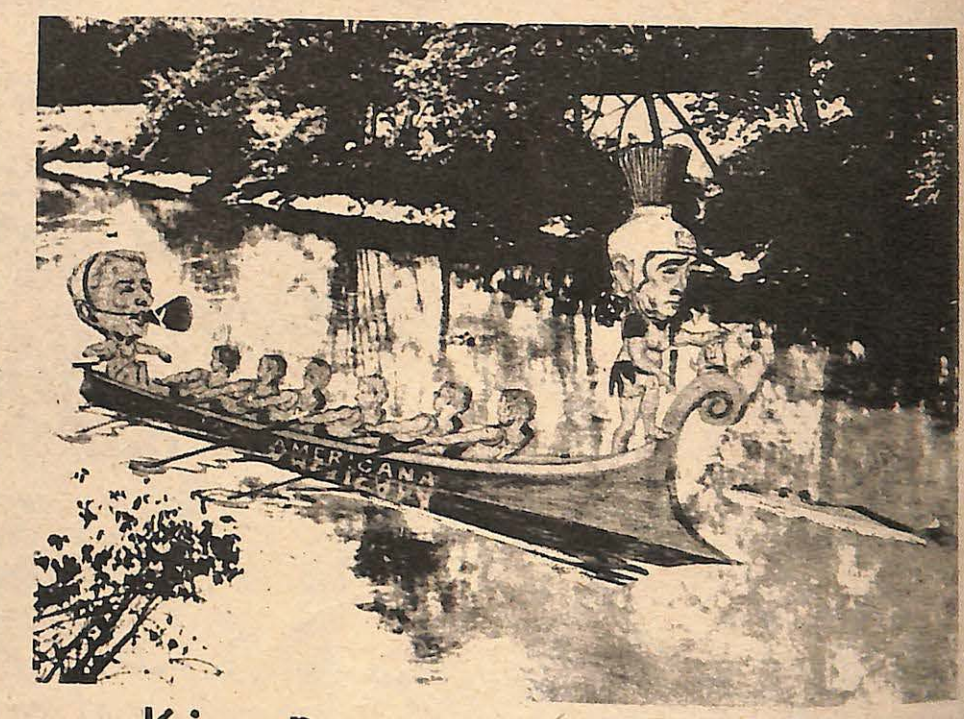
Alderman Gomes thinks the money could be better spent for school improvement and housing.

Arts Festival To Finish Big

The New Haven Arts Festival will end this year with more local participation and talent than in previous years. Sponsors of the festival have announced that over 25 groups have already agreed to perform or show their artistic talents in ten days between August 28 and Sept. 7.

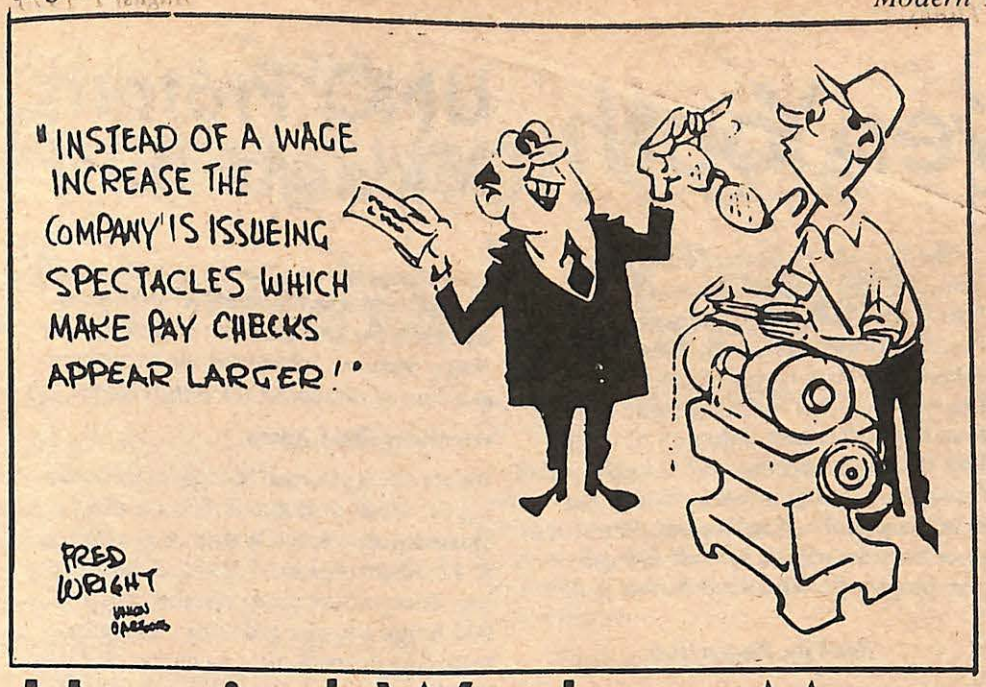
Participating groups include Hill Arts Co-op, the New America Theatre Ensemble the Exit Theatre, and Wooster Square Children's Theatre, the drama groups from summer programs at East Rock, West Rock, and Edgewood Parks. Films will be shown by Liberation School and Hill Action Group among others, and the sponsors have asked for films made about New Haven. Other groups are expected in dance, environment, light shows, and arts and crafts.

More groups and ideas are being solicited. Anyone interested should call 624-0141.



King Brewster Leads the Way As Former Mayor Lee Calls Signals

A view of the proposed Edgewood Park rowing course. In a recent decision, the Board of Park Commissioners okayed the site despite the opposition of several neighborhood groups. The rowing course is the result of a deal that was made between Brewster's Yale and the city when Lee was mayor.



Hospital Workers Meet To Assess Pay Raise

The Yale-New Haven Hospital Local 1199 Organizing Committee held an open meeting on July 22 at the YMCA on Howe and Chapel to discuss the recent pay raises at the Hospital and the union organizing drive presently underway.

The administration of Yale-New Haven Hospital recently announced a 25c to 35c wage increase for the hospital staff to be effective as of October 1, 1970 and an additional increase of 10c as of January, 1971.

Members of the Local 1199 Workers Organizing Committee welcomed the increase in pay but said, "What good is a raise without job security or dignity and respect on the job?"

Won't Be Bought Off

In a leaflet announcing the meeting of hospital workers, the Local 1199 Organizing Committee said, "We're glad to accept the raise, but it's only a small part of what we need and deserve. They think they can buy us off, but we're smarter than they think. *We know this raise isn't free!!* The bosses will make us pay for it ourselves as they always have before. They'll put more work on us and take away some benefits."

The salary increase will bring the minimum to $100 a week at the hospital. New York hospital workers, represented by Local 1199 recently won a $118 minimum as of July 1 and a $130 minimum next year with a wage reopener clause. Workers represented by Local 1199 at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Hartford won a $115 minimum.

Open Meetings

The Yale-New Haven Local 1199 Organizing Committee previously held open meetings for hospital workers on June 24 and July 8. Low pay, unfair working conditions, favoritism, and racial discrimination were all discussed. The lack of job security and instances of workers being harassed by supervisors into quitting were also brought up.

Members of the 1199 Organizing Committee feel that the recent raises were a response to the union drive and the success of the union in New York wage negotiations.

Hospital workers had expected the raise to be effective this month and were surprised to hear that the additional pay won't come until October. The last salary increase was in September 1969 and raised the minimum wage from $78 to $86 a week.

Teachers Propose School Reforms

As negotiations continue between the New Haven Federation of Teachers and the Board of Education, the union is enlarging on its proposals for improving the educational system.

The program is called More Effective Schools (MES) and the Federation is asking that the plan be implemented in seven of New Haven's elementary schools. The plan includes such things as smaller class size, a team approach to teaching, the use of paraprofessional teacher-aides from the community, an "open classroom" approach to learning and teacher and community governance of the school.

The MES proposal calls for a maximum class size of 22 (compared with the present 35) for grades one to six and 15 for kindergarten. Four teachers will be assigned to three classrooms in a "cluster" to provide for a team approach to teaching. In addition each classroom will have one paraprofessional aide to assist the teachers and to work as an integral part of the educational team. With this structure and staff-pupil ratio, it will be possible to introduce imaginative teaching approaches.

The open classroom approach is based on the idea that children learn best when they are excited about what they are learning. In an open classroom children are free to explore and develop their interests while the teacher acts as the facilitator of the learning process.

Another important aspect of the New Haven MES plan is the way in which the schools will be governed. Here the Federation is proposing a school council composed of teachers and parents to develop and implement the educational programs in their schools as well as conducting the process of selecting new teachers.

(See Open Line column, page 7, for the opinion of the co-chairman of the MES committee)

Labor Notes

WORKERS ARE HUMAN

At a meeting last spring at Yale-New Haven Hospital to discuss ways to combat the Local 1199 union drive hospital supervisors were told:

"Smile at the workers. After all, they're human beings too."

Workers' Newsletter
Yale-New Haven Hospital

NIXON'S RECESSION MARCHES ON

Connecticut unemployment for the month of June was up 39% over June 1969. The unemployment rate was 12.5% in Bristol and Torrington and 8% in Waterbury, Ansonia, Meriden, and New Britain.

Vanguard, June, 1970

AND AT OLIN

In June 1969 the production employment at Olin (before the 17 week strike last fall) was 2800 – today it is about 1500. During the strike, Olin claimed that it was concerned about preserving jobs in New Haven.

BUYING POWER DOWN

The average hourly wage in manufacturing crept up slightly from $3.29 in December 1969 to $3.31 in March, 1970. But don't be fooled. The cost of living rose twice that much. And the average number of hours worked per week fell from 40.1 to 40.0. All in all, the real buying power of workers fell by $4.39 per week.

Labor Today, May-June, 1970

AUTO WORKERS TO SEEK MORE THAN 15% RAISE

The UAW, representing more than one million workers, began negotiations with GM Corp. on July 15, with Ford on July 16, and with Chrysler on July 17. Present contracts expire on September 14. Present wages average $4.03 an hour and a 15% boost , including an 8% straight increase and a 26¢ cost-of-living raise, would mean an increase of 58¢/ an hour. UAW president Woodcock said that automakers could afford to cut prices, raise wages and still come up with a net profit equaling the national manufacturing field average.

30 CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS GROW UNION GRAPES

On June 29, the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee reported signing contracts with nine more vineyards bringing the total to 30 that have settled. This represents between 15% and 20% of California's crop of table grapes.

Only buy grapes where you see the union label.

Ecology Conference:
UAW Joins Youth

by the Environmental Offensive

The United Auto Workers (UAW) and young people representing a wide variety of ecology action groups began to join forces at a conference on Environmental Action the weekend of July 17.

Several members of the Environmental Offensive went out to the conference at Onaway Michigan where the UAW Family Education Center is located. This complex of accommodations for 250, auditorium, classrooms, swimming pool and sauna bath is a vision of the late Walter Reuther.

At the conference it was Victor Reuther, Walter's brother, who clearly warned that "it is no accident that forces exist today that are trying to separate and divide labor from youth...it is potentially the strongest and most powerful alliance alive today."

Each day of the conference a greater awareness emerged as to the natural alliance labor and youth have around environmental issues. Every worker knows where pollution is at—and that's in the plants and the factories—the worker's home for half the day. The youth movement can tie together general environmental problems with the specific environmental problems in factories.

Autos to be Banned

The ecologists at the conference and the UAW leaders agreed that the automobile is the foremost environmental issue and a pressing cause for action. Major efforts by both are firmly resolved to work toward banning the car by 1975.

Other major concerns of the conference were rats and lead paint. The urban ghetto was termed the ultimate pollution of the technocratic society. The group plans to work for decent housing and unpaved earth, essential to black survival as well as ecological survival.

Those at the conference felt the next step should be regional conferences. One topic some people wanted to discuss after the conference was how to learn to live ecologically amidst today's decay as well as to share resources. Another felt need was to find ways for rural farm communes to link with the urban counter-culture, and ways for summer employment programs for youth to get together with environmental action workers.

John Durrence

OUR FOODSTORE

Our Food Shop is located at 1241 Chapel Street and is open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. seven days a week. The store offers a wide selection of organic and macrobiotic foods: shortgrain rice, whole wheat, corn, rice and chestnut flours, organically grown vegetables, several varieties of beans, nuts, teas and a complete range of macrobiotic specialties.

The prices are very reasonable and should go down if business increases. Food can be purchased in bulk for additional savings. The country store atmosphere allows the exchange of information along with the food: examine and taste the items before you buy and rap with others in the store to learn more about the food you're eating.

John Tompkins, the proprietor, plans to have a juice bar and sandwich shop in the rear of the store soon, and will also make arrangements to get any herbs or spices you need. Bring your paper bags!

Police Harass Fair Haven Youth

by Rev. Larry Reilly

At about nine o' clock on the evening of July 22, "night police chief," Inspector Gifford, with six patrolmen and a paddywagon arrested seven Fair Haven youths, ranging in ages from 14-19 for loitering quietly with their friends on the corner of Lexington Avenue and Revere St. in Fair Haven Heights.

Thus the honor of the police department was vindicated in proving to the Fair Haven Community that youths in "nicer neighborhoods" are dealt with in the same lousy manner as youths in Fair Haven proper.

Arthur Bailey's questioning in the last issue of **Modern Times** regarding police action in differing parts of Fair Haven on the 4th of July has been answered. Art, you see, lives on Revere St. and he and his boys entertain about 20 other youths from Fair Haven on their property. In short, watch out, kids no matter where you live and stay home (after all there is no decent recreation in Fair Haven for you), and you will be arrested for even talking quietly on a street corner in your own neighborhood.

A few months ago, I had a long talk with Chief Ahern about the harassment of youths in Fair Haven by the police. I pointed out that fewer and fewer of our youth have any respect for the police, and that this was partially at least the fault of the policemen themselves. One *earns* respect! Chief Ahern's basic response was that my complaints counded like the same complaints that came from the black areas of the city.

Children Have a Right to Grow Up

After two and one-half years as pastor of the East Pearl Street United Methodist Church in Fair Haven, I am sick and tired of the police harassment of basically fine youth in my community on the complaints of anonymous little old ladies. They won't accept the fact that children have the right to grow up, even if that means that they do so on the streets, since most kids just don't want to stay home.

The police are so noble in protecting the rights of these little old ladies, while other little old ladies have been mugged on our streets, a fifteen year old girl raped, a five year old girl beaten nearly half to death and pushers of every kind of drug run rampant. Let's be honest, most police officers hate to push decent kids off their own corners, or to make arrests for loitering. It took a chief inspector under orders of the Police Chief himself (we understand) to do the dirty work. We have a stupid law, but it is enforced.

The Fair Haven Betterment Association, the Fair Haven Parents Ministry, the Fair Haven Twilight Program and the East Pearl St. United Methodist Church among others have been trying to provide facilities and programs for our youth; but this is an impossible task unless all of us in Fair Haven get together and demand youth facilities and programming. Where is a swimming pool in Fair Haven? Where is a place kids can just sit around and gab or play pingpong? Where are decent parks?

Need for Recreation

It has taken this church over a year to have a basketball hoop and pole put in at the East Pearl St "hole-in-the-ground park." But that one basketball court is now providing some 48 youngsters with facilities for a summer league which could have run last summer, had we had the pole and hoop last summer. Hollywood Park, Clinton Ave. Park and that stink-pot park that UI wants to run high-voltage lines across, along the smelly Mill River on Chapel St. have nothing but base-ball diamonds, not a rest room nor a water fountain to be found.

Fair Haven, white, black and Spanish-speaking it is time to stop fighting each other; it is time to get together and fight city hall. We will be listened to only when we adults start listening to each other and to our kids' needs and then we can make city hall listen to Fair Haven.

UNO Protests Midnight Bust

ed. note: After the following item was published by the **Newhallville Community News,** *the charges were nollied against Bolyn Watson. We reprint the story here as a case of ridiculous law enforcement.*

Attention: Chief Ahern

We are filing a formal complaint concerning the arrest of Bolyn E. Watson of 216 Morse Street. Bolyn Watson was arrested at 12:30 am on June 1, 1970. The arresting officer whose badge number was 131 said Bolyn was charged with playing basketball in the park after sundown on Shelton Avenue near Lincoln-Bassett School. There are lights in the basketball court area of the park.

We feel that it is a terrible thing when the residents of the Newhallville area are not allowed to utilize the recreational facilities of the neighborhood. We are hereby demanding not only that these charges be dropped immediately, but also that the children and adults of this area have the right to use these recreational facilities anytime without fear of encounter with the police.

This letter was sent to the Chief of Police because we at UNO feel that this type of arrest and harassment is a clear attempt to intimidate the people of the black community. Until we begin to deal with these things accordingly and put an end to this and other wrongs in the neighborhood, it will be continued.

Area Programs Out of Funds

by Howard J. Friedman and Craig O'Connell

Several New Haven neighborhood programs may have to shut down because of a lack of funds. At present the programs are being funded in a piece-meal fashion and often not on time. In some cases program directors have been forced to sign their own names to bank loans to pay off debts and to meet payrolls.

The Hill-St. John Day Camp suspended its normal operations for three days last week due to the funding shortage. The camp is now open on a temporary basis after some money was made available through C.P.I. The assistant director of the program said they would need about $6,000 to reopen and $34,000 to stay open for the remainder of the summer.

The camp and its directors have received widespread support from the community and at press time ten other programs in the Hill area were considering closing down to pressure some bureaucrats to provide the necessary financial assistance.

Newhallville Day Care

In Newhallville, the neighborhood's day care center and Teen Center face a similar fate. At a meeting at Lincoln-Bassett School well over 100 people heard Mr. Bernie Silva, Teen Center director, and Mrs. Theodora Glover, Day Care Center director, appeal to the community for support. Mr. Silva told those assembled that he was "damn sick and tired of signing my name into debt."

Plans are now underway to bring large numbers of people representing all of New Haven's inner-city programs to Hartford. Community representatives are demanding a meeting with Leroy Jones, Commissioner of the State Department of Community Affairs, Attorney General Robert Killian, and the State Bond Commissioner early next week.

People Create New Parks

by Ellen Kandoian

The People's Association of William Street (PAWS) held a rally on July 14 to support the construction of a new park. The organization, is calling attention to the fact that the nearly 100 neighborhood children have no nearby playground. PAWS has proposed a park on the state-owned vacant land bounded by William and Bradley Streets, the Penn Central Railroad, and the Trumbull Street Connector to Highway I-91.

Several politicians were present at the rally on the proposed park site. Former mayoral candidate Hank Parker gave unqualified support to PAWS' effort. Alderwoman Louise deLauro said that she would support the park if most of the residents wanted it. (The state has already indicated that if the city petitions for use of the land, it will be granted.) A petition circulated by PAWS indicates that this is the case.

Virginia Blaisdell

Virginia Blaisdell

Children in the neighborhood of Legion and Day Streets have been spending Saturday mornings building themselves a park. The park was begun in March on an old abandoned playground on the planned right-of-way of Route 34. So far swings, a see-saw and various climbing structures have been put together from old tires, old drums, ropes, paint and other materials secured by the Environmental Offensive.

The children contributed at least half the work of building the park. With the cooperation of the Hill Sanitation Department rocks and rubbish were removed. The children planted grass and sunflowers which have just started to bloom.

In preparation for the 500 foot highway the state removed several hundred units of low income housing and cleared 50 acres of land which has since been lying idle.

The land is now owned by the state who has temporarily leased it to the city for one year. The Hill Neighborhood Corporation is trying to secure leases on the few remaining buildings on the land to provide cooperative emergency housing for families without homes.

McLucas Trial:

Prosecution Case Presented to Court

by Jan Von Flatern

At the end of its second week the trial of Lonnie McLucas proceeds with state's witnesses at the stand. The prosecution has presented four key witnesses and several important pieces of evidence, in its effort to prove McLucas guilty of conspiracy, kidnapping and binding in connection with the death of Panther Alex Rackley.

The four witnesses called so far have been Frances Carter, Loretta Luckes, Warren Kimbro and the FBI agent who arrested McLucas. Among the evidence presented were slides and pictures of Rackley's body and a tape recording with the voices of different members of the Panther Party.

There are several points on which the witnesses and statements are consistent. One of them is that George Sams, who has plea-bargained, was the dominant force, threatening and ordering with his gun. Loretta Luckes told of Sams telling her that he would cut her throat if she fell asleep, of his threatening to kill his mother. Both Frances Carter and Loretta Luckes, along with McLucas' own statement, tell of Sams' threatening McLucas' life if he did not cooperate. Kimbro's story also places Sams in the position of giving most of the orders and performing most of the physical action. McLucas' statement says that he was told Rackley was being taken to a bus station and Kimbro says that Sams said Rackley would be released in the woods.

Both Luckes and Kimbro testified under cross-examination to their meetings with Markle regarding their testimony. Kimbro also said that he and Sams are in the same jail and that they have discussed their testimony.

Testimony Disagrees

On one important point however, two of the state's key witnesses differ. George Sams has stated that Chairman of the Black Panther Party Bobby Seale visited the Headquarters twice between his speech at Yale and Rackley's death the next night. He said that Kimbro was in the room at the time when Seale gave the orders to kill Rackley. Kimbro stated that *he had never seen Bobby at his house*, which was then headquarters. He said that he knew he had been there only because Ericka Huggins mentioned to him the next day that Seale had stopped in early that morning to make a phone call. Thus, Sams remains the only one linking the Panther Chairman to this case.

After presenting slides and pictures of Rackley's body, (objected to by the defense as inflammatory and repetitious), the prosecution displayed several articles of clothing which the state claims Rackley was wearing at the time of his death. He is said to have been shot in the head, and yet the safari jacket found under it is neither bloody nor muddy. He was allegedly shot in the chest and yet the nehru shirt he is said to have been wearing contains no blood. The original medical report spoke of bullet holes in the jacket; the medical *examiner now admits that the report was in error.*

The slugs and bullet shells recovered from the area were found either by sifting

Continued on page 11

Church Council Demands Panther Trial be Open

The Task Force on Law and Justice of the Greater New Haven Council of Churches today issued three "calls" concerning issues in the trial in New Haven on murder and other charges of members of the Black Panther Party. The Task Force statement called on Connecticut Governor Dempsey and Commissioner of Corrections MacDougall to allow pretrial detainees "generous access to persons the detainees deem important to their wellbeing, including friends and physicians of their choice."

The second "call" of the Task Force was on Judge Harold Mulvey to move the Lonnie McLucas trial "immediately to the *largest available courtroom." The Task Force stated: "Numbers of people who wish to attend this trial have been unable* to do so because of the small size of the courtroom. This limitation offends the spirit of the Constitutional right to a truly public trial."

In its third "call," the Task Force described much press and media coverage as "prejudical to the defendants" and requested local press and media "to set a precedent for the nation by preceding any story about arrests or trials with a statement analogous to the warnings found on cigarette packages."

The Task Force suggested the following as such a statement: "All persons are presumed innocent until proven guilty in a court of law. Nothing in this story should be considered as evidence against any person."

Afeni Shakur speaks at a rally in New Haven demanding a larger courtroom for the trial of Lonnie McLucas. Shakur was imprisoned for months in connection with the "New York Panther 21 Bomb Plot." Churches assisted in raising $100,000 bail for her release.

Other Activities

The Task Force on Law and Justice is one of three new programs set up by the New Haven Council of Churches. The other two task forces deal with community-church relations and international affairs.

"The primary thrust of the projects is educational," says Nancy Crockett, who, as head of the information center at the Council's headquarters, the Trinity Church Parish House at 53 Wall Street, is coordinating the activities.

The task force on church-community relations, thus far, has supported the boycott at Katherine Brennan School and interested itself in the possibilites for church participation with free schools.

The task force which deals with international relations is concentrating on writing pamphlets on each of the candidates running for office and their opinions on Southeast Asia, the Mideast, the SALT talks, and the situation in South Africa. Once these booklets come out, around the date of the primaries, the task force will sponsor forums and discussion groups to help people remain informed.

Other activities of the law and justice task force have involved ministers and laymen who are beginning a court-watching program at the trials. Every few weeks they will send out bulletins describing their impressions of the proceedings.

Fills Community Demand

According to Nancy Crockett, "There have been a lot of indications that the people want more programs, more social action."

"May Day, for instance, can't be left where it was. Then you had to deal with both the causes of the demonstrations and the fact that there was a lot of fear in the community."

"That was a specific crisis," she went on. "It should be realized that there is still a crisis in the community."

Legal Funds Running Low for Defense

Catherine Roraback, defense attorney for Ericka Huggins, Margaret Hudgins and Frances Carter in the New Haven Panther trial, is running out of money to carry on the defense.

Her expenses are estimated at $3500 a month to cover daily court transcripts (scores of pages at $2.00 per page); part-time secretarial help; answering service; rent for her law office in New Haven and one in Salisbury; rent for her apartment here and a home in Salisbury; and legal documents necessary for the defense.

Miss Roraback can submit some bills to the defense trusts, but, as funds there are so limited and must be available to all the lawyers, she hesitates to submit bills for anything that is not absolutely necessary in courtroom expenses. Her estimated expenses for the trial are $42,000.

Thomas I. Emerson, Professor of Law Law at the Yale Law School, gave the following tribute to Miss Roraback's civil liberties career in May of 1968:

"If one were to attempt a summary, there are two things, I think, that stand out. One is that Katie has upheld the great tradition of the law as an instrument for protecting individual rights,... Secondly, she has anticipated a newer tradition – that of a community lawyer, so that all members of the community, not only those financially privileged, have an opportunity to share its benefits. The need for legal assistance for all people is finally coming to be recognized.... But Katie has for years been New Haven's community lawyer."

Contributions to assist Miss Roraback may be sent to: New Haven Defense Trust, P.O. Box 672, New Haven, Conn., 06520. (Stipulate that the money is for Miss Roraback.)

Panthers in Prison:

Health Care Withheld

by June Taylor and Pat Katzman

The lack of adequate medical care given to members of the Black Panthers held in pre-trial detention in Connecticut on murder and conspiracy charges has again become an issue of concern.

Catherine Roraback, attorney for the Panther women at Niantic State Correctional Institute, filed on July 24 for a court injunction regarding the right of her client, Margaret Hudgins, to adequate medical care and in particular a physician of her choice.

Hudgins has been suffering from symptoms of severe arthritis, the cause of which is as yet undetermined. There is concern that she receive immediate treatment to prevent possible permanent crippling. At a press conference held July 25, local and national representatives of the Medical Committee on Human Rights supported the rights of prisoners, as well as those awaiting trial, to good medical care, including physicians of their choice.

Doctors Denied Access

On July 20, at the request of Margaret Hudgins and her attorney, Drs. Richard Timson and Augustus White of Yale-New Haven Hospital went to Niantic to treat their patient. They were denied access to Hudgins on the basis that the policy of the prison does not permit private medical care. In a public statement the physicians expressed hope that state authorities would recognize "the inhumanity of the policy of denying an accused but unconvicted individual his or her free choice of a physician."

The treatment given the Panther women at Niantic raises serious questions of whether adequate medical care is possible under the present policies of Connecticut State Correctional Institution. Medicines are dispensed by untrained matrons rather than by medical personnel. In at least one instance, Frances Carter, one of the New Haven Panthers, who has since had the charges against her dropped, received the wrong medication. Moreover, Attorney Roraback cited an incident which recurred December 4, when a prison matron withheld prescribed medication from Rose Marie Smith, Frances Carter and Margaret Hudgins as a disciplinary measure, saying that to give the women their medicine "would be contrary to the philosophy of discipline." On a number of other occasions prescribed medication was withheld for "disciplinary" reasons.

Frances Carter, who has since had the charges against her dropped, was denied the the presence of her family during or after the delivery of her baby by Caesarean section. Carter described the inadequate care and unsanitary conditions prevailing in the Niantic infirmary, including bed linens and surgical dressings which went unchanged for days. Carter subsequently was treated for an abcess which developed in the incision.

Niantic has a nursery where inmates may keep their infants. In spite of the fact, both Rose Smith and Frances Carter, who delivered babies while awaiting trial, were denied any access to their children.

Editorial Support Armstrong Workers

Over half the waking hours of most Americans are spent working. Yet the decisions about what workers produce, how they produce it, and what they get paid lie with a few unelected people – the owners. Only by striking can American workers have any democratic control over their lives.

The workers at Armstrong Rubber in West Haven now on strike for one month, are engaged in such a struggle for democratic power. They deserve the support of everyone in this society. It seems strange that the people elected to public office sent police, who should really be protecting the strikers, to guard company property.

What can we do to support the strikers? During the 17-week Olin strike last fall, the Fair Haven Betterment Association held a dinner for strikers and their families in that community. This action is an example that other communities should follow. Such steps help maintain solidarity in the union and show strikers that the people they live with are behind them.

Community groups should also pressure local stores to extend credit to strikers, and, of course, other unions and workers should join the picket line under the direction of Local 93.

We must show the giant corporations like Armstrong that strikers are not alone – that, if necessary, organized labor and other parts of the community will support them through a long strike!

...and People vs. UI

The controversy over the UI towers shows that mere "regulation" of corporations doesn't work. This contradicts a favorite claim by the defenders of capitalist economies that corporations would be all right if only they were just regulated by laws and public commissions.

Corporations like UI are so powerful that they can flaunt the law, control the so-called public commissions, split and confuse the people, and make deals with the press to hush up news of what they get away with.

The UI towers were decisively rejected by the New Haven Board of Aldermen in response to overwhelming public demand. Yet UI did not abandon their plans. They simply ignored the city decision and went to the State Public Utilities Commission instead.

Public commissions are supposed to represent the people. Yet when the neighborhood groups petitioned the state commission to hold the hearing in New Haven, they refused.

UI is trying to divide the people by claiming that the cost of putting the towers underground would make them raise their rates against poor, and especially black people. Actually they would not need to raise their rates at all. They are simply using racism to divide their opposition.

If the people of New Haven read only the **Register** , they would never learn these facts. Even when Mayor Guida joined the fight and asked Hartford for hearings in New Haven, the news was buried on the obituary page.

We support the neighborhood groups that are fighting the UI plan, and we urge that other neighborhoods in the city come to their side. Eventually we need an economy in which the corporations are both owned and controlled by the people. In the meantime we will have to settle for control which is enforced by the strength of people working together.

VOLUME 1, Number 7
Circulation 4,000

© Modern Times, 1970

MODERN TIMES

MODERN TIMES welcomes all comments and letters to the editor.

Editorial Offices: 441 Chapel St., New Haven 562-2510

Subscriptions: 148 Orange St., New Haven

MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need–not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Joan Dimow, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Lew Haberly, Lillian Dimow, Harry Henderson, Steve Ellner, Scott McIntosh, June Taylor, John Durrence, Craig O'Connell, Suzy, Alan Kay, Susan Schacher, Debbie Anderson, Renee Poirier, Betsy Champa, Nick Heyer, Micala Sidore, Stan Heller, Diane Gutterman, Howard Friedman, Alan Waggoner Betty Murray

SUBSCRIPTIONS: One Year, $5.00. Sponsoring, $10.00

Environmental Comment
Pollution Laws Miss Target

By Harris Stone

"Bridgeport Facing U.S. Pollution Suits – 1899 Law Put to Work" proclaimed the headline of the New Haven **Register**, July 16. Unfortunately, this action is another fraudulent maneuver of the Nixon administration to co-opt and evade the critical issue of pollution and the related problems of waste disposal in our cities.

According to the Justice Department's statement of policy in invoking the Refuse Act of 1899 against five polluters in Bridgeport, the city of Bridgeport and a chemical firm in Cleveland, *court action will be initiated only against "discharges which are accidental or infrequent." There will be no court action against discharges which are "of a continuous nature resulting from the ordinary operations of a manufacturing plant."*

This statement means that the Justice Department will ignore discharges which, in its own words "pose the greatest threat to the environment" because they claim that these discharges will be the responsibility of other "programs, policies, and procedures."

The statement doesn't say what these programs, policies or procedures might be. All it says is that they have something to do with the Federal Water Quality Administration – which has yet to be heard from. In addition, rather than use the criminal penalties called for in the Refuse Act, the Justice Department will seek only injunctions in these cases. The reason offered by a spokesman for the Justice Department is that "the injunctions are the things that will help the environment, not the fines (or prison terms)," which is certainly a curious attitude for the Justice Department to adopt towards the handful of polluters it has singled out for legal action.

In short, the Justice Department is about to ask a few selected companies and one city to stop discharges which more than likely have been stopped already – since they were "accidental or infrequent" in the first place – without using the threat of criminal penalties.

Behind the screen of this phony maneuver, the Nixon administration is in fact protecting, rather than attacking, industrial polluters.

Write on Ma Bell Talks Back

To The Editors;

In the *Modern Times* of June 15-30 was an article ("Phone Co. Hang-Ups") written by two former service representatives. This article cannot be left without reciprocation on "Ma Bell's" part.

The following rebuttal is not an individual opinion, but the feelings of the majority of the girls. Most of the girls feel the article was trivial and highly exaggerated.

SNET Co., to begin with, is very different from other corporations. In hiring service reps, those selected are usually those with college background or high school grads with a good degree of intelligence. Unlike other "corporations", SNET Co. takes time to train their representatives, a six-week period, which many corporations may give a few days or maybe even a week, if you're lucky the job is yours–sink or swim. Aside from this, the former reps neglected the mere factor, the cost of training a rep comes to close to $3,000 and only after a year's time in the company, as a rep, does SNET Co. profit from her.

The "rigorous" training period for service reps, referred to as being similar to "boot camp," is a six-week period or in my case almost 11 weeks. There are usually three girls in the class with one instructor. The atmosphere is relaxed. It is not an "intensified training program." Granted there is a lot of material to be covered, but without this training one could not fulfill a customer's request.

The title of the job is a service representative. The girls stated that we were told, "you are the phone company." They weren't listening at all in boot camp. It seems that most reps were told that they were representing the telephone company, and the only stress was on courtesy and giving the best telephone service possible to the customer.

It is true that if a customer has a question or a complaint, they speak to service reps. Commend the former reps for getting one point right! Certainly, you can realize that many people do need prodding to pay their bills, or sometimes it's just a reminder for them. A service would not be disconnected on one collection call. A neglected factor may be a $300 bill, to which we have sent notices, letters and called them, and, if there are no signs of willingness to pay, unfortunately the service must be disconnected. The girls aren't happy disconnecting services. They may be relieved knowing the bill will not be any higher as obviously they couldn't afford to pay it.

The structure of the business office consists of the reps and the supervisors. The supervisors are under the authority of the manager. The whole office including business and residence reps and the supervisors report to a manager who unfortunately (?) is a man. I didn't realize that women were against having a man around. The girls treat him with respect and courtesy and know that both he and the manager (who , incidentally is a woman) do everything at all possible to improve working conditions and give a feeling of unity in the office.

We did have a certain amount of sales to make, but you don't have to; it's not mandatory. The company has to draw some kind of revenue, and this is done occasionally by a sales campaign. If it bothered the former reps so much, then they shouldn't have taken it so seriously– no one else was that indignant about it. As a matter of fact, each girl that has made any attempt wins a prize. It may not be expensive, but she has a choice of many useful things.

The office is on a first name basis, which seems to be something very trivial to write, unless they needed to take up space in their article. It is doubtful that this would "keep hostility to a minimum." It is not only a convenience, but we do consider the reps, supervisors, and the manager our friends–if we didn't, we too would have to leave the company.

Our conversations with our customers are observed but not to score you as an individual but on how the office as a whole is giving the best service possible to the public. Personal calls are not observed. The observers also have a certain amount of work to complete, and I'm sure are not interested in our personal affairs.

In closing, I don't guarantee that this is the best job for every girl. There are of course good points and bad, but all jobs have those. It's what you make it. SNET Co. isn't all that bad. To the former reps– you sure must have "eaten" a lot of "it," but you sure spit "it" out again.

Linda S. Isaacs Hamden, Conn.

Editor's note: Our readers can decide whether Miss Isaacs' letter rebuts or confirms the points made by Debbie Anderson and Renee Poirier in their job description. See: Elinor Langer, "Inside the Telephone Company," N.Y. Review of Books, *3/12/70; Langer, "Women of the Telephone Company,"* New York Review, 3/26/70; *Roberta Weintraub, "Ma Bell Go to Hell,"* Everywoman, 6/19/70; *Weintraub, "Bell Telephone, We've Got Your Number,"* Everywoman, 6/19/70.

Eamonn McCann and Bernadette Devlin after Devlin's sentencing this June on charges stemming from uprisings in Northern Ireland last year.

World Affairs

Irish Strife Economic Not Religious

World Affairs will be an occasional feature by various writers.

by Donal Hurley

The author is from County Cork, Ireland

The six counties of Northern Ireland are, at present, governed as part of Great Britain. As a result of the general elections this June, Northern Ireland will be represented in the British Parliament by eight members of the Unionist Party; several Catholic moderates from the Republican Labour Party; Ian Paisley, an extremist claiming to be spokesman for the "Protestant cause"; and Bernadette Devlin, a socialist member of the Republican Labour Party.

The Unionists, who have governed Northern Ireland since the founding of the state in 1921, lost two seats and had their worst election. Some of the Unionists elected owe their success to agreements made with the Paisleyites before the elections.

Class Not Religion

Bernadette Devlin and her associate Eamonn McCann of the Derry Labour Party understand what the real problem of Northern Ireland is. They stated in their election manifesto: "We believe that the divisions between classes are more important than the divisions between religions: that our problems are caused by the fact that one class is exploiting another. However, a large section of the working class, the Protestants, regard us with suspicion and hostility. To win their support, we must put forward demands which are clearly and explicitly in their interest. If we do not do this, we have no right ever to expect their support."

Devlin and McCann campaigned for a minimum wage, equal pay for women, housing and jobs for all. On the question of the partition of Ireland, their aim is to support those who, in the 26 counties in the south of Ireland , are campaigning for the "establishment of a democratic socialist state in Ireland."

The vote for Bernadette Devlin shows that many Protestant as well as Catholic workers voted for her because of her socialist program. A Catholic ran against her, so if people wished to vote along religious lines they had such an alternative.

Sectarian Lines

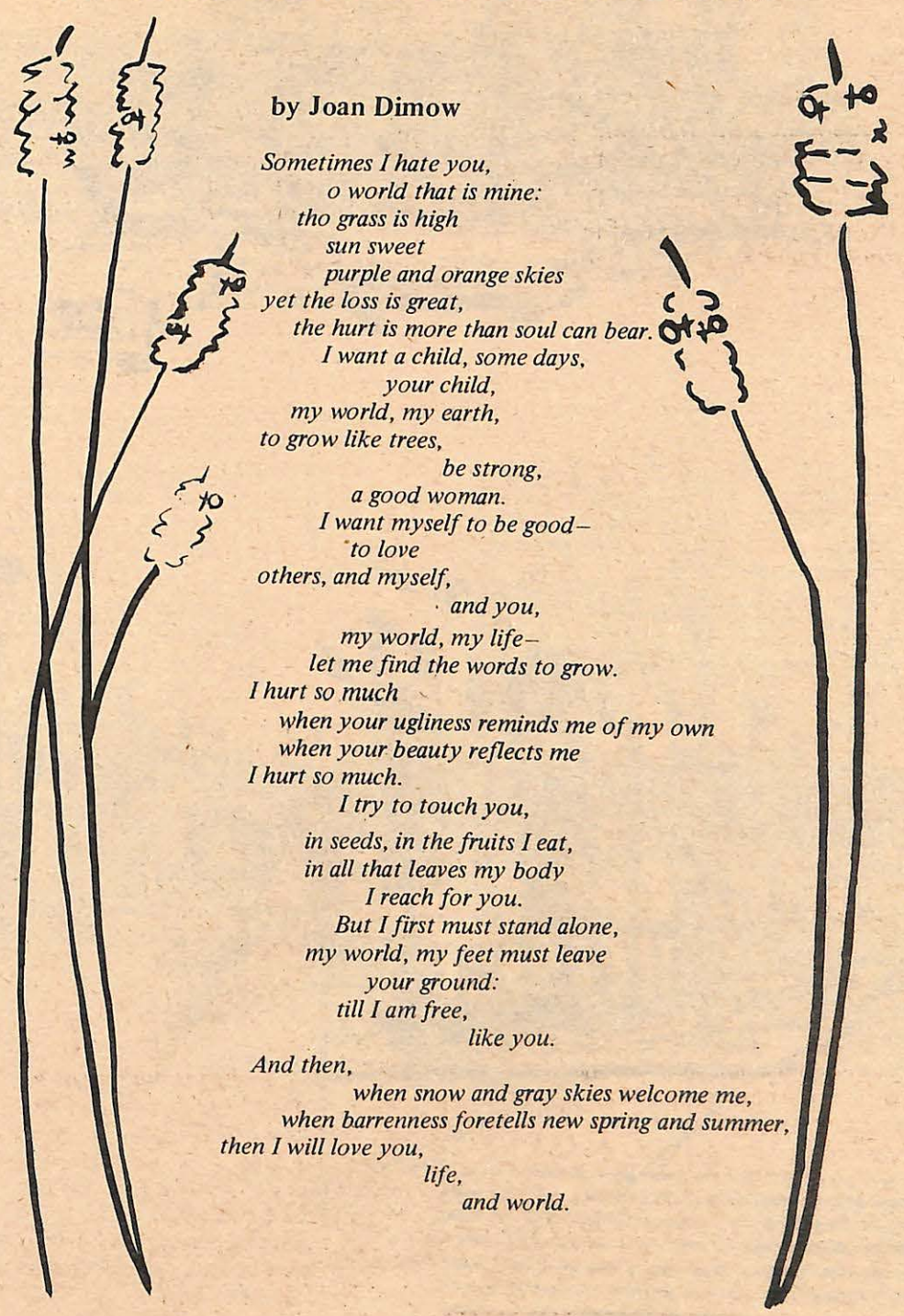
In other constituencies, the voting was along sectarian lines. This fact should not be interpreted as "proof" of the religious nature of the conflict in Northern Ireland. Such sectarianism is a consequence of the decision of capitalists, both Catholic and Protestant, to offer the workers no alternative except voting for candidates who conducted sectarian campaigns. Until such time as candidates run on platforms like Bernadette Devlin's, based on the fundamental social questions, the people will continue to vote along sectarian lines.

Before the elections, a number of politicians spoke about the necessity for "Catholic unity" and insisted that the socialists were destroying this unity. The advocates of Catholic unity cannot agree about housing, employment, wages and rent, so they can unite only when they ignore all their differences on these questions and put policy in the background. Such a way of operating is just what the Unionist Party needs to maintain its political power, since Protestants are a majority in Northern Ireland. Anybody (such as members of the Nationalist Party of Northern Ireland) who supports "Catholic unity" is doing the Unionist Party a service.

The Unionist Party is divided on the questions of reforms: Paisleyites oppose reforms as a "sellout" to Catholics. Prime Minister Chichester-Clark, however, hopes that such reforms will stabilize the (literally) explosive situation. Chichester-Clark hopes that reforms would give foreign industrialists confidence in Northern Ireland's economy so that they will build new factories, thus creating more jobs. Foreign-controlled industries, however, will not solve the severe unemployment problems of Northern Ireland.

According to a recent study by economic experts the only solution is to encourage emigration to other countries; the economy cannot expand sufficiently to absorb all the labor force. Even the experts of capitalism realize that their system cannot solve the problems of the small state in Northern Ireland.

whose name is Afterwards



by Joan Dimow

Sometimes I hate you,
o world that is mine:
tho grass is high
sun sweet
purple and orange skies
yet the loss is great,
the hurt is more than soul can bear.
I want a child, some days,
your child,
my world, my earth,
to grow like trees,
be strong,
a good woman.
I want myself to be good–
to love
others, and myself,
and you,
my world, my life–
let me find the words to grow.
I hurt so much
when your ugliness reminds me of my own
when your beauty reflects me
I hurt so much.
I try to touch you,
in seeds, in the fruits I eat,
in all that leaves my body
I reach for you.
But I first must stand alone,
my world, my feet must leave
your ground:
till I am free,
like you.
And then,
when snow and gray skies welcome me,
when barrenness foretells new spring and summer,
then I will love you,
life,
and world.

Open Line Time for More Effective Schools

Open line will be an open column. All are invited to write in.

by Fred Acquavita

The author is co-chairman of the New Haven Federation of Teachers More Effective Schools Committee

As we approach the beginning of another school year, parents and teachers must both ask one important question: How will this new school year be different from the previous years? Will there be new and innovative teaching methods initiated? Will the outdated grade structure be replaced by a non-graded school? Will we have a "team" approach to education, or will we still rely on one teacher "in charge" of a room full of children floundering in a sea of rules, supposed order, and discipline?

Come September will there be a continuation of programs which concentrate on children's failure to learn, or will we finally conclude, as Coleman and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights have that " "Compensatory programs in education have missed the mark precisely because they concentrate on the child's failure to learn rather than on the school's failure to instruct. . . ."

No Real Differences

Finally, will the new school year bring a full commitment from the educators in New Haven to try to close the gap that now exists between the home, the school, and the community? Will there be a genuine effort exerted by the city's educators to make the schools more responsive to the needs of the community? If one honestly reviews the previous school years, the conclusion drawn would have to be that there will not be any qualitative difference in the schools this coming September.

Under the present system many citizens feel alienated from the schools. They want and rightfully demand meaningful and committed action. Decisions are made for them by a non-elected school board and *and its employees. Teachers have little voice in school policy and are forced to negotiate in an atmosphere of legalism, and to threaten to strike for better working conditions and higher salaries.*

Isolated Improvements

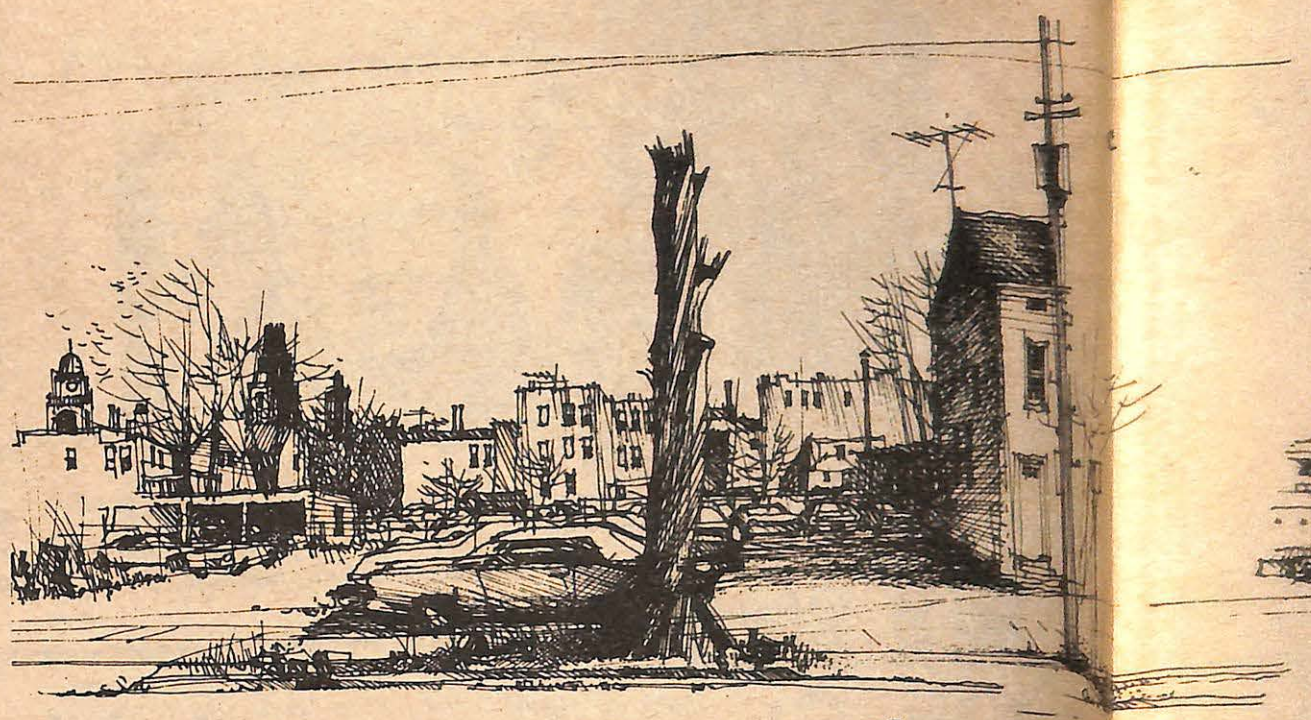
Ad hoc organization has sometimes resulted in isolated improvements -- a new paint job, the choosing of an architect, the fixing of a leaky roof, and a better principal. Overall, teachers and parents have very little to say in regard to the total functioning of the schools.

For a long time many concerned teachers and parents have recognized the core of the problem as lying in the realization that the school system is structured to the point that qualitative change is virtually impossible. Instead, the schools are so structured that they discourage creative teaching, continually alienate themselves from the community, herd children through halls into stalls called classrooms, and evaluate teacher proficiency by how quiet and orderly the classroom is.

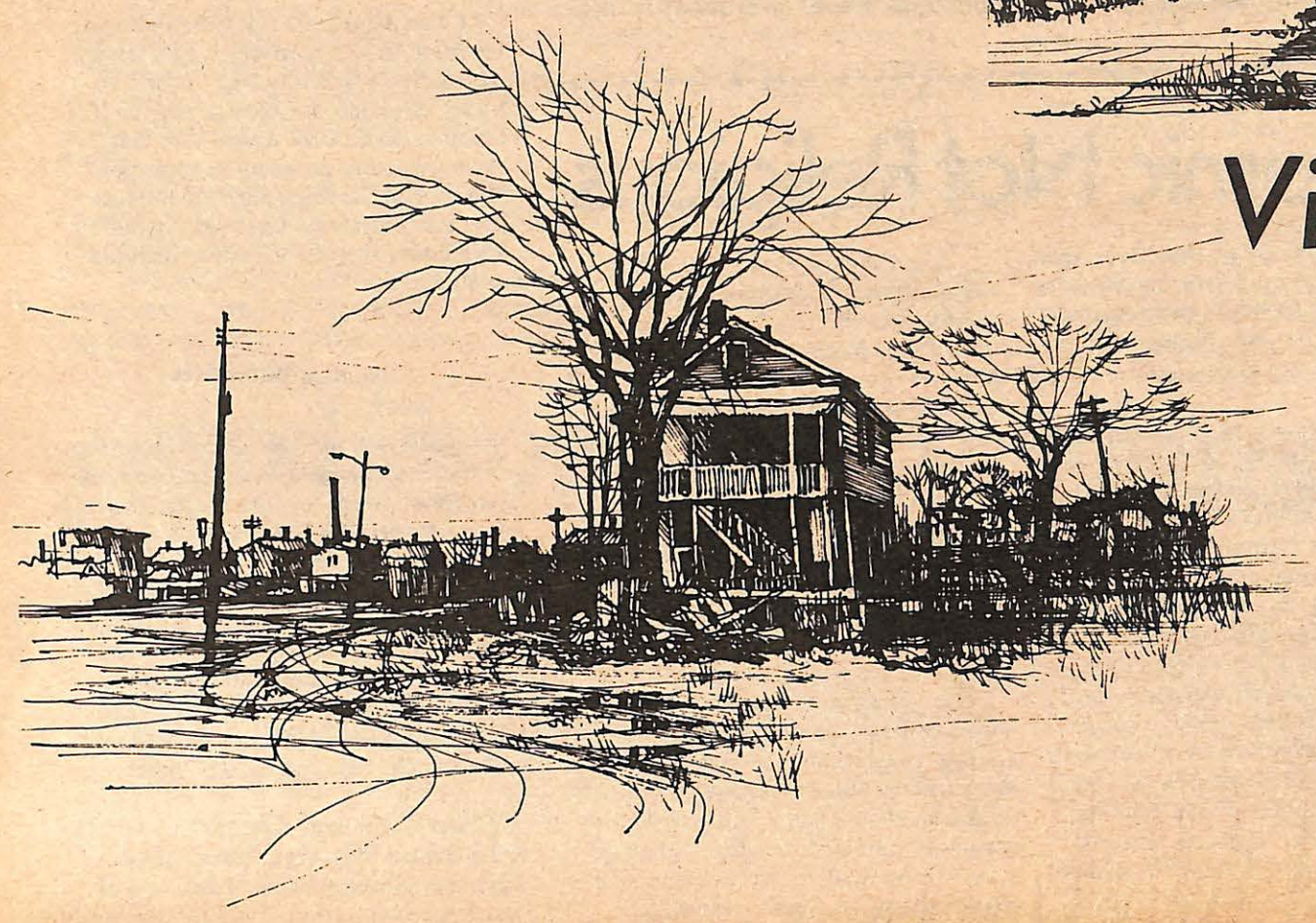
Time for Unity

Isn't it time we the teachers and parents take the lead in creating an atmosphere in which children can grow and learn effectively? Isn't it time that our schools are restructured so that they can cope with our rapidly changing society? The time is now for teachers and parents to unite and make their schools more effective.

There are many factors involved in the recurring disruption in our schools and in our communities, but many of these would disappear were we to create more effective schools rather than continue with more of the present kind, hoping our educational problems will disappear with time



View from the Edge: Yo

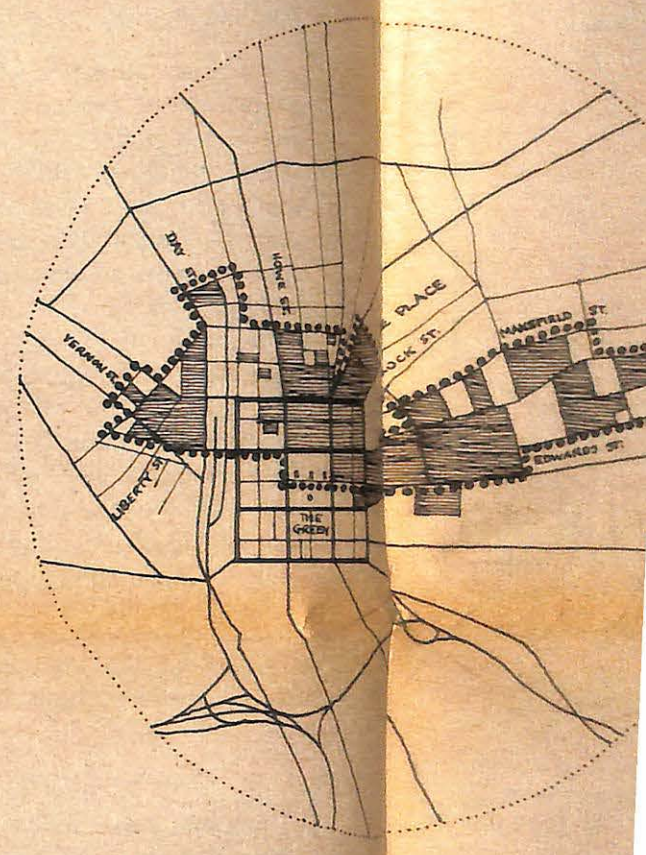


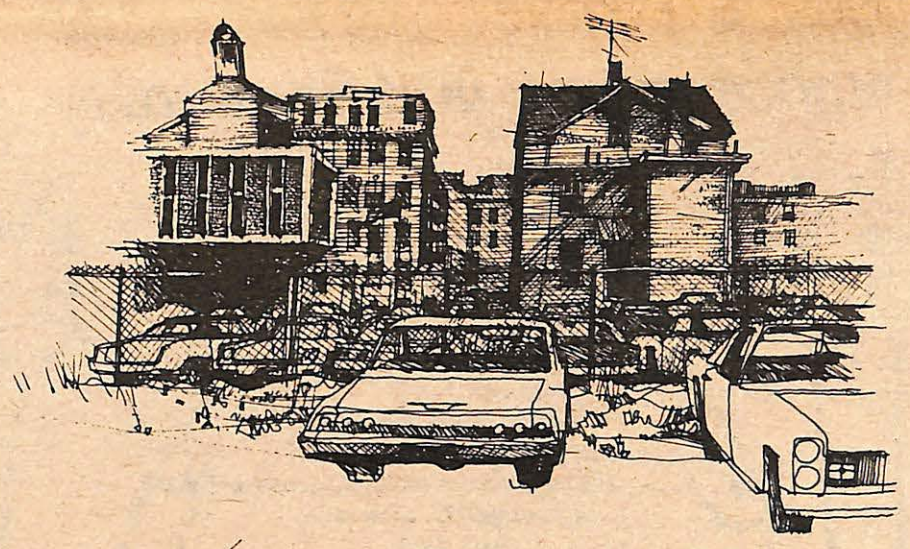
HOWE STREET

Brick buildings, parking lots, broken trees, empty houses, pizza, trash, aged people. Yale owns the land where a New Haven realtor leases out parking spaces. On one side of the street is this curious no-man's-land going all the way through the block to Park Street, of cars and fences and trash. Gold and white Georgian towers of Yale rise behind. On the other side of the street are the faceless walls of old people's homes. Little dried rivers of piss and piles of bottles lie in the closed-up doorways of the tax bureau at the corner near Chapel.

DAY STREET

The Yale-Connecticut Mental Health Parking Lot between Dwight and Day Streets lies at the edge of a vast 9-block area of the city that has been completely abandoned. One whole side of nearby Legion Avenue is gone, the other is boarded up. The land, even the streets and sidewalks, is disappearing. The trees are dead, the weeds, everything is dead, as if a bomb has gone off. Rusted fences partition nothing. A few children dig in the dirt. An air of anguish, of inestimable loss, hangs over all. Everything is gone. The cars wait in the mud at the edge. The wind blows.





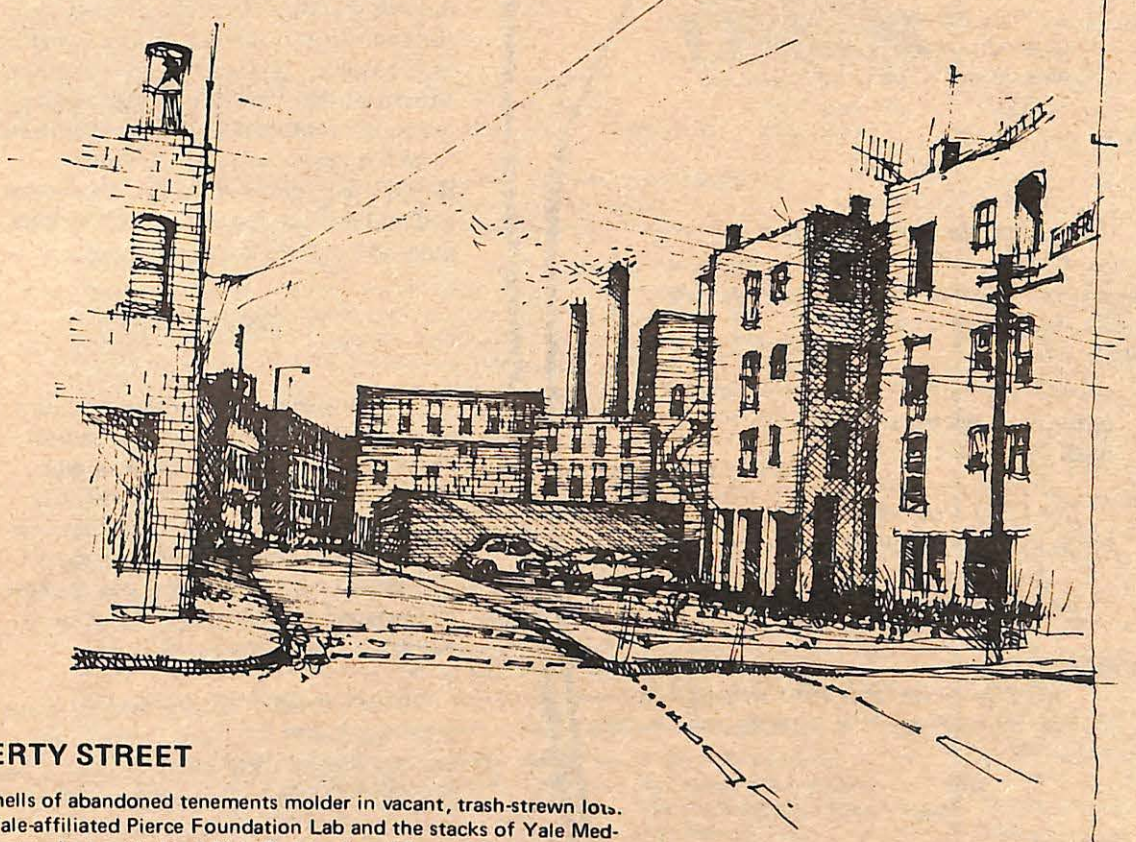
VERNON STREET

The view from Yale Parking Lot 98 toward the medical center is of a sullen tide of new construction, chain link fence, garbage, and glistening cars with blue and white vanity plates. All the houses around are slowly crumbling. A few have already been taken over by Yale offices and students. The only new things to be seen are cars, and raw sheets of plywood in windows and doorways. A house slides into decay, is torn down, and then the tide advances a little more.

These sketches are what I see as I travel alo[ng] e edge of Yale. The physical relationship of Yale to the city. B[ut] ey mean more, hum ships, emotional relationships between Yal[e] city, and the peopl ultimately, love, or the lack of it.

The drawings are arranged in the order of a [w]e, shown on the ma at the Green in the center of New Haven and [tr]aveling about seven wise around the edge of Yale and back to the [G]reen. The sequence New Haven's system of one-way streets so tha[t] others can follow a route if they wish.

by Wm. Hersey

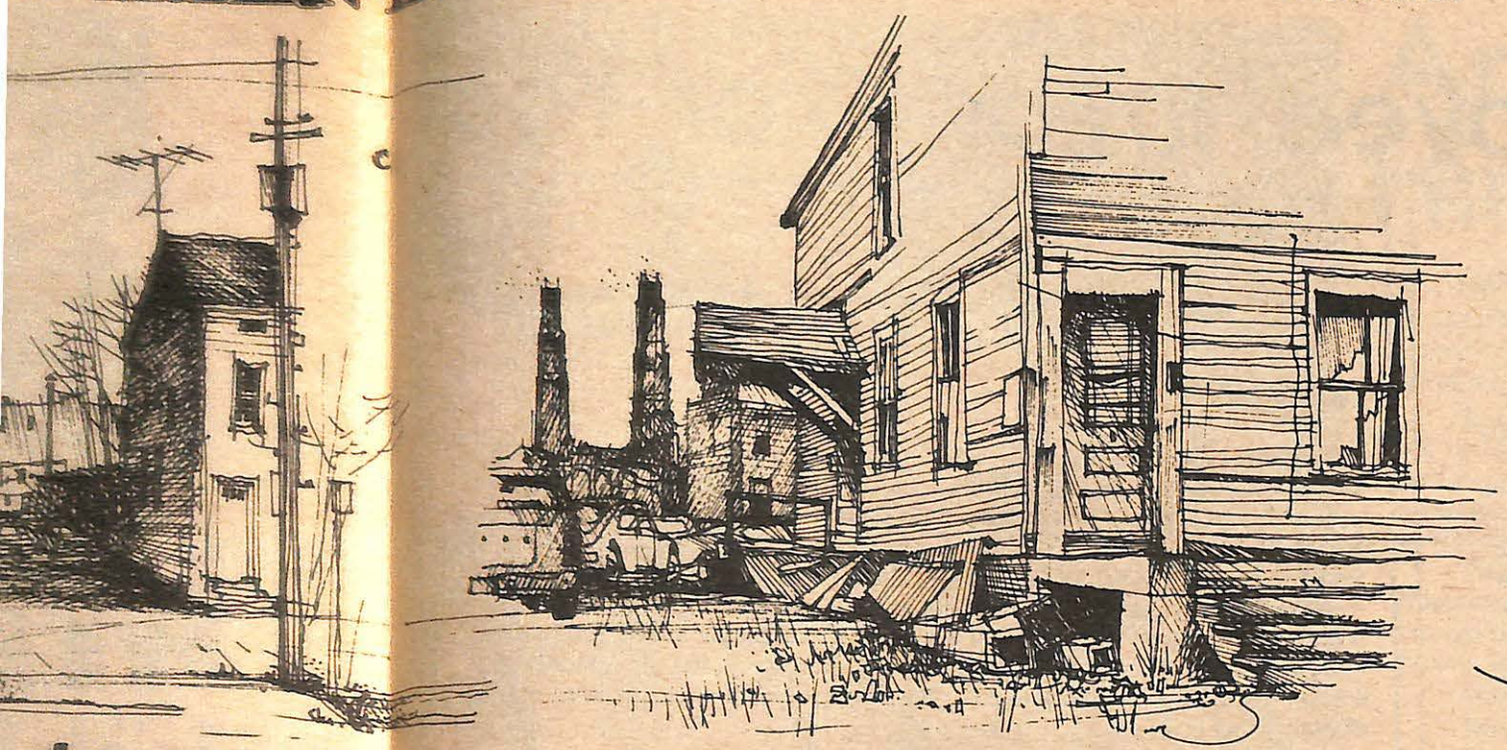


LIBERTY STREET

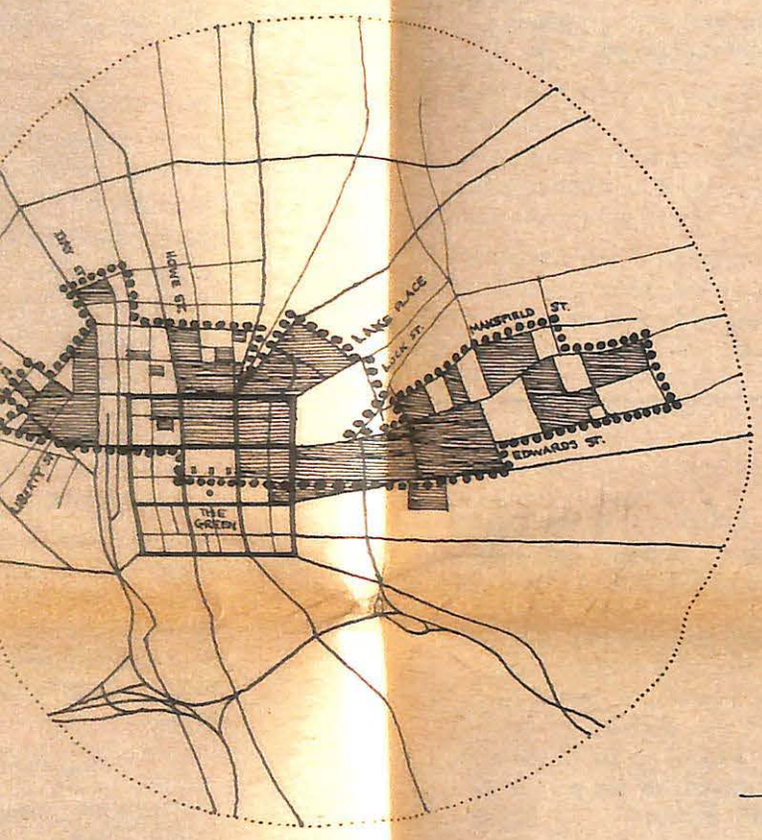
The shells of abandoned tenements molder in vacant, trash-strewn lots. The Yale-affiliated Pierce Foundation Lab and the stacks of Yale Medical power plant are behind. Yale Parking Lots 90 and 93 are at the end of the street on Congress Avenue, just behind the Public Health Department. A resident of the area is living in an abandoned automobile here.

THE GREEN

Yale and city, front and center, in a neat facing-off: the New Haven eve[n] Three churches and a war memorial in the middle complete the image. the new New Haven, is off to one side, but there is no square there. Th[e] the mayor's window keeps going out. Plans for a new city hall involve the old one with new construction behind.



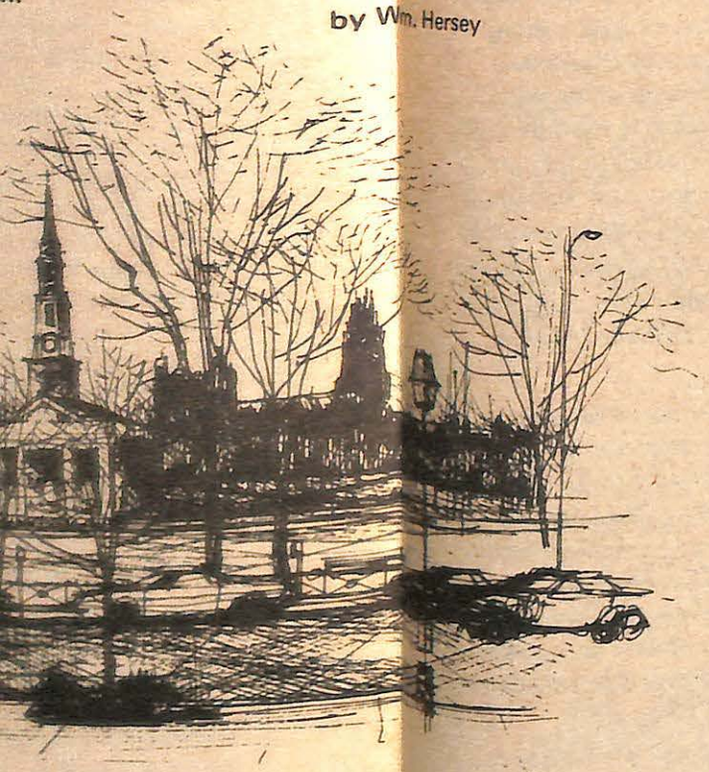
the Edge: Yale Against City



re what I see as I travel along the edge of Yale. They show the
ship of Yale to the city. But they mean more, human relation-
relationships between Yale, the city, and the people in them, and
or the lack of it.

e arranged in the order of a route, shown on the map, beginning
he center of New Haven and traveling about seven miles clock-
edge of Yale and back to the Green. The sequence conforms to
tem of one-way streets so that others can follow along the same
h.

by Wm. Hersey



and center, in a neat facing-off: the N
a war memorial in the middle complet
, is off to one side, but there is no squ
keeps going out. Plans for a new city
w construction behind.

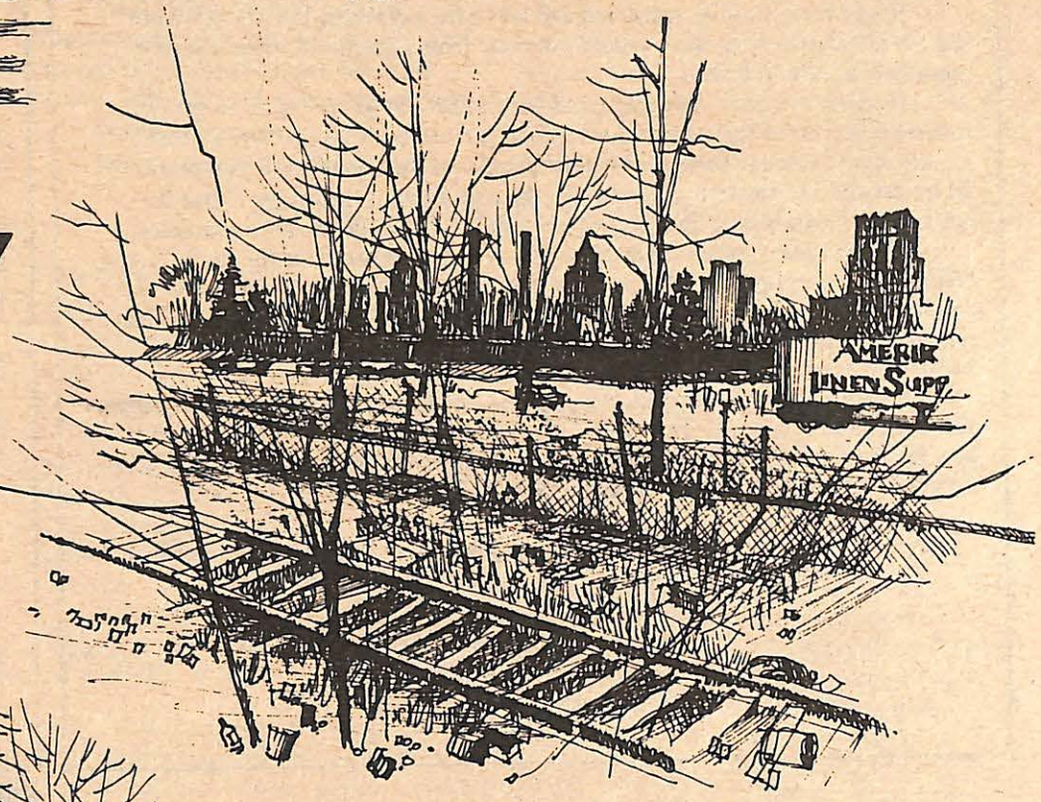
Haven everyone thinks they see.
e image. Chapel Square, keynote of
here. The symbolic flame below
involve keeping just the facade of

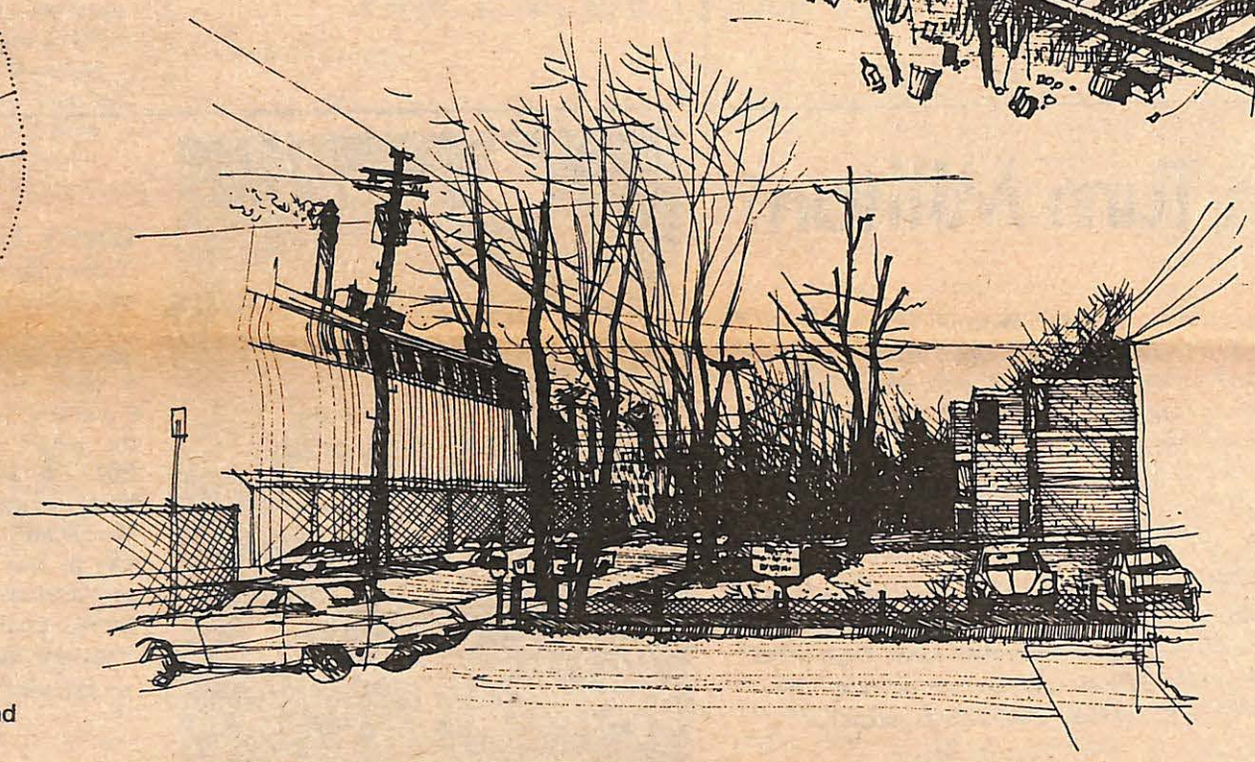
LAKE PLACE

It begins at Broadway and ends at a cemetary. On one side of the street, a few tenements try to hold back a sea of cars, Yale Parking Lots 78A through L, watched over by the Security Director. Behind the parking lots rise the massive walls of the gymnasium squash courts where men in white clothes in white rooms hit black balls. Outside, just cars, tired houses, junk. People living here complain that there is no security. Last summer a man was mugged and killed as he moved out of his apartment following Yale's termination of his lease. At the end of Lake Place is this abandoned house, with the stacks of the University Power Plant behind.

LOCK STREET

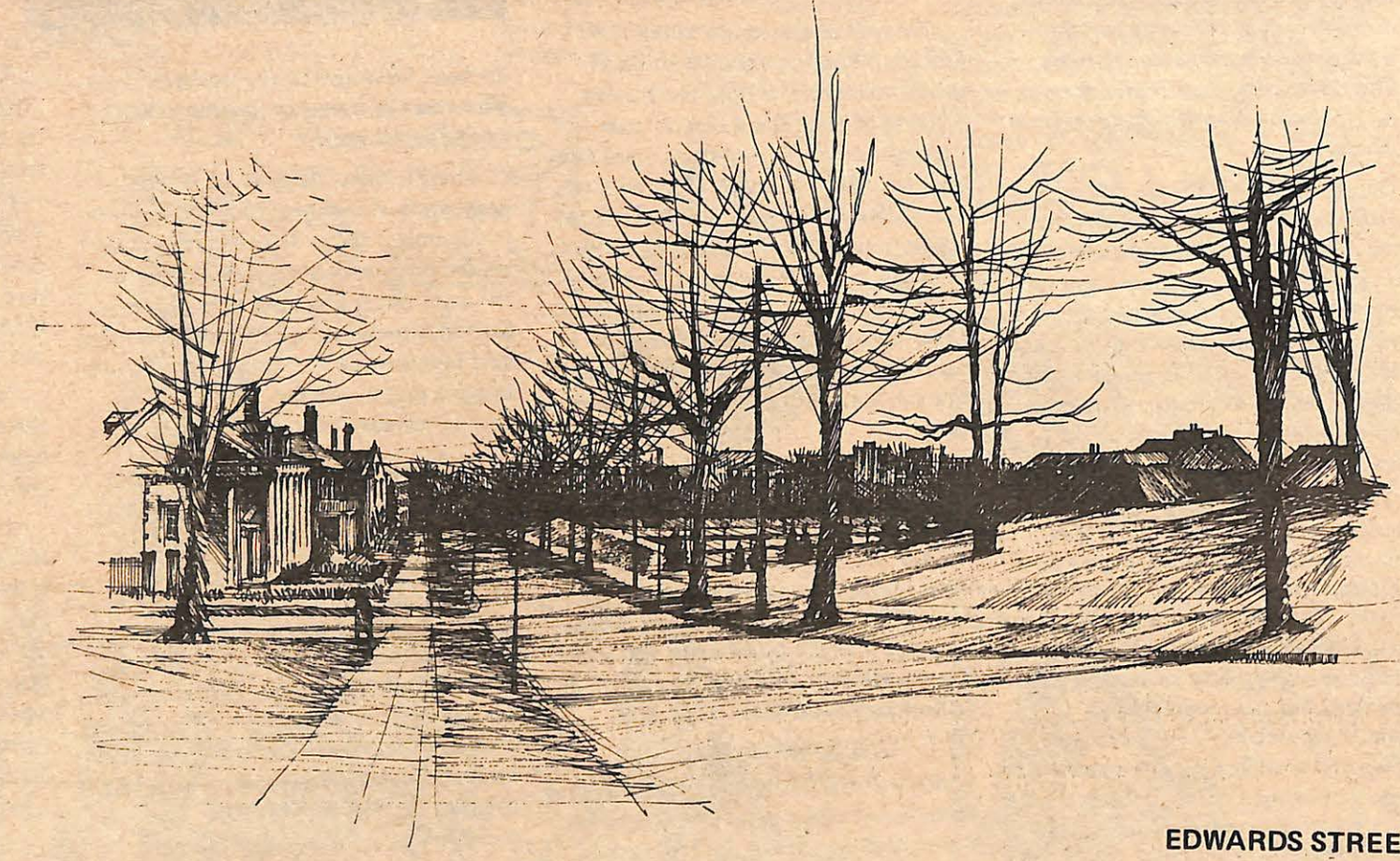
A vast triangular wasteland bordered by the cemetary, the American Linen Supply Company, the railroad tracks, and Yale. Inside the cemetary many distinguished people are buried among the elms. Monumental tombstones look down over the walls into another graveyard outside, of trees, animals, cars, furniture, clothes, toys, and bottles that drift through the weeds into the street. The huge trailer trucks of the laundry squat in the wind-blown mounds of rubbish. The laundry supplies clean linen to Yale. Its slogan is, "It pays to keep clean."





MANSFIELD STREET

This street runs along the back of Prospect Hill between the mansions of Yale at the top and the desolation of Winchester Street at the bottom. The Yale Graduate apartments come down the hill to meet the smoking factory complex of Olin-Winchester, one of the largest employers in New Haven. New Haven is famous not just for Yale, but as a gun-making center, with both Marlin and Olin located here. The student apartments look out on barbed wire fences, scorched tree stumps, and corrugated metal walls. The sign in the parking lot says "Private - Not A Thoroughfare - Children Playing - Yale Police Department."



EDWARDS STREET

As one comes up over Prospect Hill and around to the front of Yale, things seem to change. Here the Yale science complex butts up against the prosperous institutions of Whitney Avenue: IBM, Yale Computer Center, Yale Alumni Fund, the Masonic Temple, The New Haven Lawn Club, Connecticut Blue Cross, Connecticut Medical Service (whose trademark is a dollar sign). Yale's nuclear accelerators and vast Parking Lot 22 are all hidden away behind meticulously landscaped mounds of earth. Continuing down Whitney Avenue, one arrives back in the center of New Haven at the Green.

Draft Files Destroyed "In Love For You"

GREETING. . . .

On the night of July 9, 1970 New Haven draft boards no. 8, no. 9, no. 10 were entered and your file was destroyed. Our action was done in love for you and all the rest of our brothers to help stop a morbid and fatal system. We recorded your address from your file before it was destroyed.

The papers in your file were the only record Selective Service has about you. Without this information classification or induction cannot be done legally. However, the draft board will do its best to process you.

If you are I-A the chances are you may never be bothered again by Selective Service unless you give them information which can harm you. If you receive anything from Selective Service, *contact a draft counselor before you respond.*

If you have recently registered and still have a classification questionaire (SS form 100), do not return it until you hear from Selective Service and have consulted a draft counselor.

If you now hold a deferment and wish to keep it or are trying to get one, it will be important that you contact a draft counselor, if you receive a questionaire from Selective Service. It will be helpful to the counselor if you prepare all letters and information pertaining to the classification beforehand. But do NOT send the draft board anything until you hear from them and a counselor.

All the advice given in this letter is to help you stay out of the draft. If you feel inclined to cooperate with Selective Service, we ask you to think again. Our actions were done in resistance to the draft which enslaves young men like yourself. We only ask that you make your own future and join us in saying no to a murderous system.

We are not connected with the government. This letter is to help you rather than hurt you. It can only help you if you are aware of what to do. So do not hesitate to contact the center listed below. They are experts in draft law, but are in no way connected with the Selective Service System.

Peace,
Brothers and Sisters

You can get draft counseling in New Haven at the
Draft Information Center
425 Collge St.
New Haven, Conn. 06511
(203) 777-8725

(THIS LETTER TO SELECTIVE SERVICE EMPLOYEES OF NEW HAVEN, Conn. WAS LEFT IN LOCAL BOARDS 8, 9, 10 ON JULY 9, 1970.)

Dear Friends,

In the face of the disruption which lies before you – the destruction of ledgers and related papers, the removal of draft files, the seeming disorder that surrounds you – we ask you to take stock of the ordered chaos of the Selective Service System as your means of livelihood. We say ordered chaos because the Selective Service System systematically thrusts chaos into the lives of millions of Americans – splitting families, manufacturing murderers, perpetuating the economic exploitation of the oppressed the world over. As long as you continue to work for the Selective Service, you are actively involved in the root causes of horrible and widespread death – death not only to American boys but to millions of women and children.

Human beings were created to give life – to share life. You are giving death. Stop now and join us in taking responsibility for doing away with instruments of death. Say NO with us to the military and economic repression of black people in America, of Southeast Asians, of Latin Americans. The Selective Service System makes this repression possible. Quit your job today and join with us who believe in the brotherhood of man. SAY **YES** WITH US TO LIFE!

With joy and hope we assume responsibility for the lives of our brothers and we will, at an appropriate time, speak out to the American people of our actions.

Brothers and Sisters

Churchmen Turn Militant

by Frank Vernava

Father Daniel Berrigan, one of the Catonsville Nine, wrote a "Letter to Jesuits" in a recent issue of the National Catholic Reporter Magazine. He said:

"Dear Father General, Father Provincial, and Brothers in Christ... It is the week in which the felons of Catonsville are summoned by the state to begin their prison sentence. Philip [his brother] *and I, priests of the church, intend this week to resist the automatic claim on our persons.... We believe that such a claim is manifestly unjust, compounded of hypocrisy and the repression of human and civil rights. Therefore, only one action is open to us: to declare ourselves fugitives from injustice."*

One of the many changes taking place in American society today is the radicalization of a large segment of the church. This radicalization means more than the ecumenical changes in ritual and dogma, though these are important enough. It means the movement of large numbers of clergymen and laymen into activities formerly considered the province of the radical.

Father James E. Groppi, the priest who made national news with his civil rights marches in Milwaukee, explained his feelings about whites moving to the suburbs: "It makes one wonder what kind of religion was taught when there existed this complete lack of understanding of human and Christian brotherhood". Groppi and hundreds of clergyman and nuns are advocating a genuine adherence to the social gospel of Jesus. They expose the contradiction of preaching one thing and practicing another.

John P. Brown, a divinity school teacher, states one of the goals of the new church as "to define the Peace and Freedom movement as the true church."

The Rev. Malcolm Boyd, editor of *The Underground Church* and author of the bestselling *Are You Running With Me Jesus,* severely criticizes the old order in the church:

"The Established Church seems to be a very chaplain of the status quo, socially and economically, standing over against the dispossessed and suffering victims of this same status quo. It does not seem to want its position as a major real-estate operator to be upset by prophetic disturbance."

On the Move

The radical movement within the Catholic Church has gone from secret masses to militant actions like the destruction of draft board files, to mass demonstrations for civil rights, open housing, and peace. In March 1969, six Catholic priests, a nun, and two others made the front pages with their daring invasion of Dow Chemical Company offices in Washington D.C. After ransacking the offices, they scattered large numbers of files in the street to protest the Vietnam war and the use of napalm produced by Dow.

Perhaps the greatest single factor awakening the church to social justice and social action was the crusading spirit of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and other ordained ministers working with him. They combined prayer and church meetings with the broad peace and freedom movement. Many clergymen of all faiths have joined them.

Communal Life Styles

Many of the rebellious clergy have kind words for our hippie and psychedelic youth. Andrew Greeley, writing in the Catholic magazine *The Critic,* recently said: "By the sacred I mean not only the other worldly but also the ecstatic, the transcendental, that which takes man out of himself and puts him in contact with the basic life forces of the universe.... Whatever else it may be, psychedelia is a religious movement."

The rebellious clergy and the rebellious youth also share a common interest in communal living. Together, they have started many communal colonies across the country. A Trappist monk, Thomas Merton, expresses their philosophy: "My dear brothers, we are already one, but we imagine that we are not. And what we have to recover is our original unity".

Priests Unionize

Father William Du Bay, a California priest is waging an all-out war against the bad conditions of parish priests– what he calls "institutionalized martyrdom." A man of action, Father Du Bay helped organize in 1964 a priests union, The American Federation of Priests, which has had 250 active members. Du Bay also filed an ecclesiastical law suit against his cardinal, James Francis McIntyre of Los Angeles, for misdeeds in office, abuse of ecclesiastical authority, and racism.

Another evidence of deep changes in the church is the fact of large numbers leaving the clergy. For example, thousands of Catholic nuns have left in the last few years.

Jack Eisenberg

Liberty Enlightening the World. Father Daniel Berrigan, S.J., aids and abets draft-resister to hold aloft burning draft card in St. Ignatius Church Hall in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 8, 1968. Father Berrigan is now a political fugitive, protected by the people and pursued by the FBI. He refused to go to jail after being sentenced for his part in the "Catonsville incident." At Catonsville in May, 1968, nine priests and former priests and nuns destroyed draft files. One of the "Catonsville Nine" was John Hogan of Hamden, Conn.

The two encyclicals by Pope John XXIII , "Pacem in Terris" and "Christianity and Social Progress," with their emphasis on man's social nature, gave a strong impetus for change among churchmen. These encyclicals are profoundly radical. Along with certain documents of the Ecumenical Council of Vatican II, they are among the most revolutionary writings in the entire history of Catholic theology.

Modern times have brought change into the church. It can never again bury its head in the sands of medieval practices and superstitions.

David Kirk, a founder of Emmaus House, a religious community in Harlem, summarized the new wave in the Church: "We are guided by the radical implications of the gospel. We find its modern application particularly in the New Left, which would replace power rooted in possession, privilege, and circumstances with power and uniqueness rooted in love, reflectiveness, and creativity."

As the contradictions between word and deed become more apparent– both in the church and in our society– the true rebel will be the man of true spirituality, and the man of true spirituality will become the determined radical working for that new society of brothers.

POINT: "All kinds of things are possible when people work together."

Armstrong Worker Hit by Company Car

On Thursday, July 16 three Armstrong strikers were hit by a car driven by a company executive while on picket duty.

As one striker observing the incident told the story, the car had been waiting to get through a tight picket line. After a while, the car backed up as if to park in a lot across the street from the plant.

To the surprise of the strikers, the company executive gunned the car, sped through the picket line, and hit three strikers. One suffered a serious knee injury.

Doesn't Remember

In a statement to police, the Armstrong executive said that he did not remember hitting anyone.

On the morning of July 16 the West Haven Chief of Police had called in President Clinton Fortune of Local 93 and asked him to help keep the strike nonviolent. Later in the day this message was relayed to the rank and file at a mass meeting. Still later in the day, the strikers were hit by the car.

It was also reported by a striker that on the evening of July 20, three members of Local 93 were beaten by police. Is this what the West Haven Police Chief meant by a peaceful strike?

Armstrong Strike ...

Continued from page 1

Union members feel that the shutdown guarantees every worker at least two weeks vacation no matter how long he or she has worked at Armstrong. By getting rid of the shutdown the company could skimp on vacation for employees with only a few years seniority.

Armstrong wants a stronger no-strike clause in the new contract. The rank and file at the West Haven plant have successfully fought company speed-up and harassment tactics with two wildcat strikes this year. The old contract provided for a three day suspension in the case of such walkouts. Some workers suspect that in the new contract Armstrong wants the penalty for walkouts to be termination of employment.

Harassment Must Stop

By far the most important issue for most of the strikers at the West Haven plant is management harassment during the last year of the old contract. Armstrong had brought in a new set of plant managers to make production "more efficient." A letter one member of the union wrote to other strikers made the following statements about management:

"This local has been under constant harassment ever since Twinkler and Hinds (plant managers) *have come to the company. They tell our grievance committee they refuse to recognize this article or that article* (of the contract). *They continually fail to live up to our bargaining agreement. They walk out of grievance meetings, they harass our President and our negotiating committee. They refuse to recognize our contract and also labor laws."*

"We can sing 'God Bless America' all we want, but it isn't going to help us win a fair contract. Until we wake up and realize that Twinkler and Hinds only care about the money we make for them, we have a sad awakening coming to us."

In another development, welfare officials in West Haven have been holding up payments to Armstrong strikers. They say that there is a shortage of funds and all new cases must be investigated.

Wooster St. Bust...

Continued from page 1

are offered by the Creative Arts Center, run by Joe Sansone. Operation Help, directed by Joe Alfano, provides education and information on topics of vital concern to this community such as drug abuse, educational opportunities, work opportunities, and community events.

The summer has so far been a time for consolidating our work and trying to put our present space to the best use possible. We have spent a lot of time renovating the storefronts. As we said, we have had trouble with CPI equipment promised months ago arrived two weeks late in hopeless condition and then all the bureaucrats passed the buck.

Ralph Apuzzo put it this way: "Maybe if Milt Brown would come down here he'd see that we don't have anything and he'd ask where his money is going—but when we call him he's never in." The business of running a teen lounge has been considerably complicated by the non-cooperation of CPI."We feel that up till now they have created an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust rather than serving as a cooperative working force."

POINT has some large plans for the future—things like a community health clinic and a street academy, in addition to the expansion of our present services, are envisioned. Basically we want to work in the closest cooperation with all the people in the neighborhood to make sure that we, the people who live here, control the shape of our community. We want to make sure that big corporations like Yale University start paying their dues to those who live in the cities they try to control. We believe that all kinds of things are possible when people work together. As Tom (Apple) Consiglio, a board member says, "POINT is a people's organization—people working for the people."

McLucas Trial...

Continued from page 5

water from the river through the earth, or by digging up the ground. In the first case, the defense objected that, since it was done a week after the body was found, anything could have been in that river. In the second, Defense Attorney Koskoff noted that the last slug was found 23 days later, on the surface of the area they had spent three weeks digging up.

Although the media has made much of the tape-recordings "found" in Panther headquarters last year, the long-awaited playing of them was rather uneventful. The tape, billed in the press as a permanent record of the "kangaroo trial" of Rackley, contained little more than a questioning session. No mention of murder, torture or kidnapping is made.

Warren Kimbro, a former Panther turned state's witness, identified the voices on the tape as his own, Ericka Huggins' and George Sams.' McLucas is said to be heard only once, and he says just "Right on." At one point in the tape, a voice identified as Frances Carter's breaks in and says, completely out of context, "With regard to. . .go ahead," When Kimbro said that it was a section unerased from a previous use, legitimate questions are raised as to how much of what is heard could have been there prior to the questioning of Rackley.

Loretta Luckes is a former Panther who has plea-bargained and turned state's evidence. On the stand, she appeared frightened and confused, hoping, in her own words, that"the quality of her testimony for the state would get the other charges dropped." Her testimony mentioned Rackley tied to a bed, water being boiled, but nothing about a murder or kidnapping.

Frances Carter is a Panther woman who has been granted an immunity to testify. She said that on last May 18, McLucas told her that George Sams had disciplined a brother but that he (the brother) would be all right. When she did not remember what a room in Panther Headquarters smelled like 14 months ago, Markle successfully moved to have her declared

Continued on page 13

Libbi Ryder
I WASN'T TOO WORRIED WHEN THEY SAID THEY WERE "CAUGHT UP IN PRODUCTION"
AND IT DIDN'T BOTHER ME WHEN THEY SAID I HADN'T WORKED LONG ENOUGH TO "GET UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION"
I WASN'T EVEN THAT CONCERNED WHEN THEY SAID IT "SHOULDN'T BE TOO HARD FINDING A NEW JOB!"
AND I DIDN'T SAY ANYTHING WHEN THEY SAID I WAS "LAID OFF"
I DIDN'T KNOW "LAID OFF" MEANS FIRED!!
©Betty Murray

Fair Haven

Freedom Now Goes After Slumlords

by Charles Jackson

Inspector, Freedom Now, Inc.

Morris Sacks, Prince Charming of the slums, emerges in the sporlight once again. On July 15 a telephone call came into the Freedom Now office complaining about a flodded basement and cellar at 238 James Street. This particular apartment is rented to black people by Morris Sacks.

Inspection of basement revealed a small reservoir. Further conversation with the tenant uncovered some details the people should be informed of. Many of the tenants complained about the odor throughout their homes due to the long period of time the stagnant water had been left in the basement. The tenants furniture and other personal belongings had been mildewed by the dampness from the basement.

No immediate action was taken despite phone calls and personally talking with Sacks. The filth and debris was so plentiful in the cellar that the gas company just wrote the tenants estimates for the bills. None of the gas Company personnel would enter the cellar under such conditions to read the meter, due to the neglect of Sacks.

Agencies Pushed

Both the Division of Neighborhood Improvement (DNI) and the Health Department were notified by Freedom Now to finally come out of hiding and get Morris Sacks to clean up the situation which he knew existed.

Late that afternoon Sacks was on the job handling the problem as only Sacks can do, pumping the bilge water and sewage backup from the cellar into the yard, where the children of the neighborhood played. One of the tenants overheard Sacks as saying "I'd like to buy a swimming pool for these kids and put this water in it."

Are the Health Department and DNI really doing their jobs? It's very shameful that once Freedom Now gets things rolling the Health Department and DNI try to claim the glory as being done by their inspectors.

Why Don't They Act?

The same instance existed at Perkins Street which is another example of how inefficiently the Health Department and DNI are doing their jobs. Once again Freedom Now stepped into the picture pushing for condemnation of the building and telling the people about the family relocation agency.

Maybe it would be advisable that the Health Department and DNI become a part of Freedom Now. But no thanks, Freedom Now wants things done, not just conversed about. By coming in contact with the inspectors from Freedom Now, maybe some of Freedom Now might rub off on other city inspectors.

The cellar still smells, the public agencies and Morris Sacks don't care but don't worry people Freedom Now is still near.

Students Join Housing Fight In the Hill Area

by David Adams and Liz Henderson

A direct attack on slum housing conditions in the Hill has been launched by high school students working this summer with the Urban Institute.

The students held a press conference at the Urban Institute offices on Cedar St. in mid-July to describe the progress of their work.

Over 300 houses in the Hill have been visited, and residents in most of those houses had complaints. According to Kurtis Sturdivant "people in most of these houses pay $150/month rent and they only have heat and hot water. The landlords ought to do something, at least put in screen doors and adequate plumbing."

When valid complaints are found, the students contact the city housing code agency and keep after them until proper official inspection is made. Conditions are brought directly to the attention of the mayor, the health department, and legal assistance.

Typical Complaints

Numerous examples were given. One alderman owns houses on Sylvan Ave. and uses lead paint which can be deadly poisonous to children. Kurtis told of his own home where the ceiling caved in on his head because of faulty plumbing. In building owned by the owner of the Uptown Garage, tenants have been complaining about broken sockets in the kitchen, yet nothing has been done about it. "A man who owns a business like that has the money to make repairs," said Roscoe Gilliam, one of the students.

The students ranged over a broad agenda of grievances, including lack of recreation, and lack of jobs. "There should be better facilities for the kids. There should be a place open every night where there are are checkers, games, and all kinds of actities," said Kurtis Sturdivant. "CPI has forms for jobs. You fill them out and nothing happens," said Patricia Davis.

The mood was summed up by Michele Haywood who said, "To have a model city, you have to start with the slums, not with the big buildings."

Interview with Roger Everson

Hill is Test Case for Model Cities

by Pat Thornburg

Roger Everson, recently appointed Exec. Director of the Hill Neighborhood Corporation, sat across the *table from me and smiled when I asked him if he considered himself a happy man.* "I consider myself a happy man because. . . " he paused a few seconds "because I know what I want– and what I want is simple." As far as HNC is concerned, he feels that his primary purpose is to get the average citizen involved in the Model Cities program.

Everson commented that there are many problems in running an organization that is still considered a "test case", and one that has been notorious for lack of organization. His biggest complaint at the moment is lack of funds. HNC may receive funds from the department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD, the State or a private funding agency. The problem is that HNC usually receives a fraction of the money requested.

Although most of HNC's programs are supposed to be for community people, a question of "professionalism" in carrying out these programs usually crops up before funds are granted. This would seem to be a contradiction in aims, because Everson feels a neighborhood resident can be just as effective as a professional in the same area. He says, "If it doesn't work, don't give them any more money; if it does, give them more, but give them a chance." He firmly believes that HNC "can prove that people can change the way they live their life."

Remarkable considering Rober Everson's background. He was born in New Haven. At the age of five his father left the home and his mother had to go on welfare. She remained so until he graduated from Hillhouse. Never encouraged to study or consider further education, he found himself, one semester, scheduled for four different shop courses. He claims he has never read a book, and what he has learned he has picked up from observation and his own mind.

He is a large man, who gives an impression of quiet power and self-control. He was with a medical corps in an artillery group ordered into the worst fighting and bombing areas during the Korean War. He explained his never being hurt or wounded by saying matter-of–factly: "I couldn't afford to get hurt. I had to take care of the guys who were hurt."

He joined the Army at seventeen, and when he returned home got a job as a clerk at the Post Office. Those were not particularly good times, with the exception of his marriage to Martha, a Bridgeport girl. There was only one other black man working at the Post Office at that time, and quite a few of his fellow employees considered Roger Everson "smart-alecky and uppity."

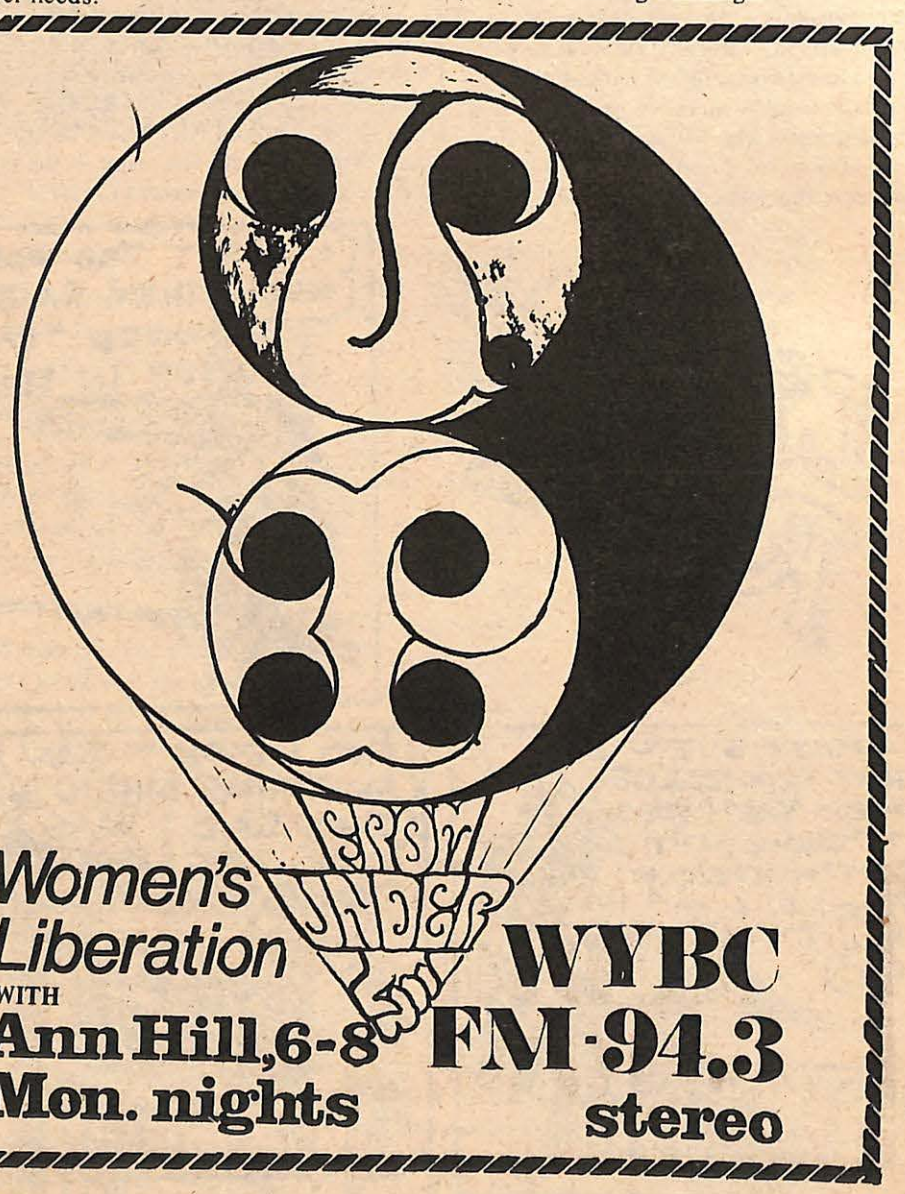
A few years ago Martha Everson became involved with the City Demonstration Agency, and began to interest her husband in community affairs. He discovered that he had quite a few opinions about this subject, and when a friend suggested he come to work for Comprehensive Health Planning, Inc., an agency whose aim was community participation, he jumped at the chance.

By that time he had moved into Liberty Square and had been elected President of the Coop. Board of Directors. He was appointed Co- Chairman of CAL, a position which made the community feel his effectiveness. He had enrolled himself in a development course for Non-Professionals New In Community Institutions at Nwe Haven College and has recently received his certification. He has plans to attend night school *there where he would eventually receive a B.A.*

Roger Everson has made a few promises. He has promised his children every advantage a $15,000-a-year job can support. And he has promised himself that the community will get every opportunity and advantage the HNC can support. He says, "Money isn't always the answer. Money isn't a value I've ever lived by. What it provides is a beginning. And a beginning is all anyone ever needs."

REVOLUTION: Left Out of Schoolbooks Paper, 70¢; 5 to one address $3.
JOHN DONAR: COMMON MAN, The Autobiography of a Wobbly 1940-46. Floodstained, $1.
VICTORY LIBRARY, a Nonprofit Bookservice
Box 51294 New Orleans, La. 70150

the Ski Hut INC.
WILTON NEW HAVEN
BACKPACKING · MOUNTAINEERING
15 WHITNEY AVE.
NEW HAVEN, CONN. 865-1659



Hamden Stops "Maul"

Charles Turner of the Aroused Citizens of Hamden points to some of the Sherman Valley woods which almost went under the asphalt parking lot of a shopping mall. The shopping mall was backed by Hamden public officials and big business, but it was stopped when the local people got together, organized block by block and publicized their cause. Their bumper stickers, "Stop the Maul" became familiar to everyone in the New Haven area. This doesn't mean that the mall won't be constructed, nowever. Officials in other area towns including North Haven and East Haven have begun to bid for it.

East Haven Taxes Up Politicians Bicker

by Sam Goodwin

East Haven's tax-rate jumped this year from 57.7 mills to 95.1, an increase of 65%. How did this happen?

East Haven has gone into debt by $1.3 million. This year they went onto a new system, the Uniform Fiscal Year, which required them by State Law to close the year without any debts except for specific purposes acquired in specific ways. They are not allowed to borrow to meet current expenses.

That meant that Republican mayor Frank Messina had to ask Democratic Governor Dempsey for an exception under the "dire emergency" provisions of the law.

Last month Messina headed a delegation to Hartford. The governor replied that they could bond $700 thousand for five years (half the amount and half the time requested).

Bonding Plan Rejected

After conferring with Republican leaders Messina recommended to the town council that they not ask for a loan. Instead he proposed that the city pay off the whole debt out of increased taxes. It was done.

Your East Haven reporter asked several people active in East Haven politics for their views.

Mario Ferro, Republican Chairman, pointed out that East Haven real estate has not been evaluated for ten years despite inflation. He suggested that, if this year's budget were matched up with evaluation now in progress, the rate might well be in the vicinity of 50 mills ($50 tax on every thousand dollars of assessed value). Taxes would still be high but would not appear to be out of line with taxes in other area towns.

He did not mention that no evaluation for 12 years makes this year uniquely unsuited to a fair division of this exceptionally heavy tax burden. Why was the Governor's "half a loaf" offer refused?

It would have meant only an "insignificant" tax reduction of eight mills, said Ferro. The loan asked for by the Town would have made a reduction of about 24 mills possible.

Promised Surplus Never Came

Harry Morgan, Democratic Chairman, and Louis Pacelli, Independent Party Chairman, both called attention to the following gem. Last year, an election year, the tax rate was *lowered* two mills and a surplus of $150,000 was promised, but, when the books were balanced at the end of the year, a deficit of $105,000 appeared.

This is the first year that Mayor Messina and the Republican Party have had a majority in all branches of the Town Government.

In this context all three parties can and do pass the buck endlessly. One question they like to ask each other is this: "Why were the budget and tax-rate always figured on the assumption that 100% of the taxes would be collected each year, when, in reality, 5% were collected late and 5% never year after year?

Citizens for Better Government Chairman, Dominic Luzzi, deplored fiscal irresponsibility throughout the town government, expecially in the Board of Education and suggested that the party spokesmen do not ask each other the right questions.

Facts Unavailable

Members of the Town Council and the Board of Education, who serve without pay, complain that they cannot get the facts that they need in order to act intelligently on vital town matters. Instead they are called to a caucus and told how to vote by party leaders.

Some East Haveners believe that most of this mess was allowed to build up during the years that the Democrats ran the town and that the Republicans now in power are doing their best to restore order out of chaos.

On the other hand, the Republicans in the town government for the past two years should have known what was going on and taken steps to control, or at least to expose it.

They have been maneuvered into a position where they cannot evade part of the blame for the financial mess and the tax jump.

Apparently they have responded with a ruthless, risky political move. Knowing that East Haven voters have had short memories in the past they chose to get the mess cleaned up in one year of exceptionally high taxes.

Next year taxes will be lower—dramatically lower. Next year will be a town election year. Those who can't afford to pay this year's taxes and leave the town won't be here to vote next year.

McLucas Trial . . .

Continued from page 11

"hostile," which means that her "statement," made without counsel at the time of her arrest, could be entered. Once introduced, the statement actually added little more than that the room smelled like urine.

The FBI agent who arrested Lonnie McLucas in Salt Lake City testified, despite defense objections that the arrest was invalid because of an illegal use of wiretapping involved in it. The "statement" made by Lonnie at the time of his arrest was also introduced although Koskoff objected that it had been made without benefit of counsel.

That statement says that Warren Kimbro and George Sams tied Rackley down, questioned him and scalded him into answering questions about informers in the New York 21 case. It tells of their taking him to the swamp and shooting him, and of Sams forcing McLucas to shoot into the dead body.

Kimbro's Version

Warren Kimbro, who has been allowed to plead guilty to second degree murder in exchange for his testimony, gave his version of the story. Kimbro says that Sams ordered Rackley tied, scalded and questioned. He said that when Rackley "admitted" to being an informer, he personally did not believe him. After his "admission," according to Kimbro, Rackley was up and walking around until Sams ordered that he be bound a second time.

Landon Williams and Rory Hithe (two others of the New Haven Nine), were mentioned at this point, Kimbro said that they gave the actual orders to "get Rackley ready to go out," and that they provided the gun, but did not actually go.

Once at the Middlefield swamp, Kimbro testified, Sams gave him the .45 and told him to kill Rackley, that it was orders from National Headquarters. Kimbro said that he shot Rackley in the head and that McLucas was told by Sams to make certain that Rackley was dead. Kimbro stated that Lonnie McLucas fired a shot into the body.

The defense has not yet presented its case. At the close of the second week of the trial AttorneyKoskoff has shown that the entire prosecution case is built on the testimony of defendants who have bargained guilty pleas for reduced sentences, statements taken without benefit of counsel, and doubtful circumstantial evidence.

The SL72B Tonearm System
The SL65B Tonearm System
The SL55B Tonearm System
The Model 40B Tonearm System
The SL75B Tonearm System
The SL95B Tonearm System

Properly Armed?

AUDIO SHOWCASE, INC.

WHALLEY & WINTHROP

Village Laundromat

A New Business

Automatic Equipment—Safe & Clean

7 AM to 10 PM 7 days a week

215 Orange Ave. (Route 1)

Larry James Furniture Moving

ABM

LOCAL & STATEWIDE—MODERATE RATES

ABM means a better move. This signifies that my men will provide the utmost skill and ability to insure a better move for you. EST. 1965 1499 STATE CALL 776-0626

UI Profits Called High

by People Against Power Pollution and Fair Haven Betterment Assn.

United Illuminating claims that they must increase electric rates if they put power lines underground instead of overhead. A review of UI's own financial reports shows that this is not true.

Selling electricity in New Haven has been very good business for UI (despite its well publicized 10% drop in net income for the first half of 1970.) Here are some dollars and cents figures from their 1969 annual report:

1. Every year for the last ten years, UI's income from selling electricity has gone up, and so have the dividends to its stockholders. In 1969, UI paid a record dividend of $1.94 per share. Surprisingly, although UI's income dropped in the first half of 1970, their dividends to stockholders remain at the same record high level. UI is not only making more money, it is returning more to its shareholders.

Profit Rate Very High

2. Using UI's own figures, its rate of return on investment in property last year was 7.4%. This rate is verified by the State Public Utilities Commission and works out as follows:

Operating revenue divided by rate base equals rate of return. In UI's case, this means over $15 million divided by $224 million, or 7.4%.

Actually, looking behind UI's fancy bookkeeping, it can be seen that UI realized a return of at least 7.9% because it excludes from operating income some $1.3 million in deferred federal income taxes that some experts say should be included.

Whatever way it is figured, a return of 7.4% or 7.9% for a monopoly business like an electric company is very high. In a 1961 decision which denied UI a rate increase, the Public Utilities Commission ruled that 6.35% was a just and reasonable rate of return. If UI had made only 6.35% instead of 7.4%, the difference would have been $4.8 million (or $4.5 million using the lower 1970 figures) which would more than pay for putting lines underground.

Over $100 Million in Reserve

3. UI has accumulated from its income over $86 million in depreciation reserves set aside for plant replacement. It also has retained earnings of over $31 million, some of which could be used to construct new power lines or purchase new equipment.

4. UI paid its bondholders over $6 million last year, in addition to the $7.5 million it paid out to stockholders.

This is all the proof needed to show that UI could easily absorb the small cost of putting the wires underground. The very need for the wires demonstrates that UI anticipates a greater demand for electricity in the next ten years. If the demand is going to go up, then UI's revenues and profits will also be up, and UI should have no trouble putting aside something for putting the wires underground.

It's not asking too much of UI, for the right of running a profitable electric utility monopoly, that it help the people of New Haven reclaim and improve the rivers and shore areas in the Fair Haven neighborhood.

According to the UI spokesman, the added expense can only be met by increasing electric rates. "There would be no other way," he said. He claimed that UI is worried about the effect that substantial rate increases would have on low income families.

The opposition groups say that UI would not have to raise their rates, but could take the money out of their very high profits. (See related story on this page.) They also point out that if UI is worried about effect on low income families, they could change their rate structure by which large users (factories, office buildings, etc.) get much lower rates than small users.

History of Dispute

The UI towers proposal first came into the news during last year's mayoral campaign in New Haven. Democratic candidate Charles Gill called attention to the proposal and public opposition quickly formed. The Fair Haven Betterment Association held a public meeting and a march along Grand Avenue to the UI company plant in order to publicize local opposition.

Most of the mayoral candidates went to the meeting on the march and stated their opposition to the plan. They included Gill, John DiRienzo, Paul Capra, John Moffit and Henry Parker.

Over one thousand residents of the Fair Haven area signed petitions against the proposal which were sent to the Army Corps of Engineers, who were in charge at that time.

The issue seemed to be dead when the New Haven Board of Aldermen voted to oppose the towers in June. Not only did they oppose the original proposal, but they also stated that "any new proposals.... shall provide for the installation of transmission lines underground and underwater.

Now that the issue is reopened by UI the residents of Fair Haven who originally opposed the towers have begun to gather petition signatures again. Anyone who is interested may contact the Fair Haven Betterment Association at 244 Poplar St.

U.I. Towers...

Continued from page 1

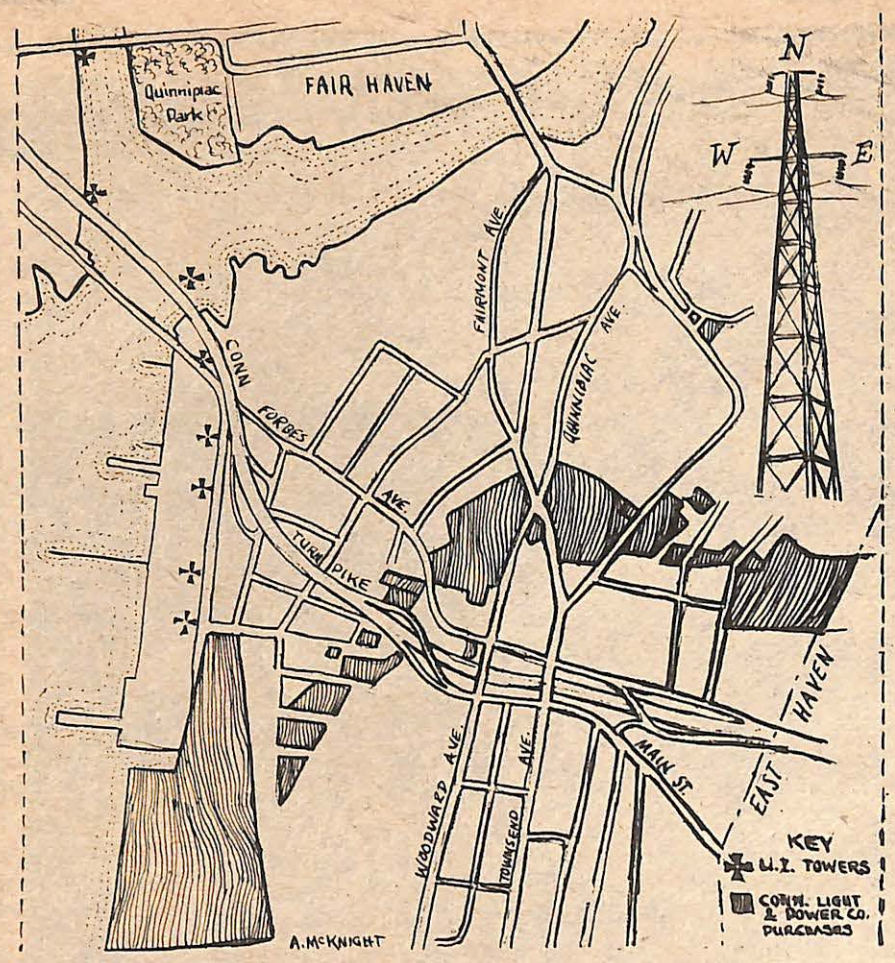
had been gathered in less than a day.

At the hearing the UI lawyers continued to argue their case, but the Commission lawyers yielded when it became obvious they would face a court fight if the hearing went on.

UI's Reply

United Illuminating Company had no official comment on the hearings or the aldermanic rejection when contacted. Mr. Jerry Main, their public information supervisor, repeated that UI wants the lines overhead because it would cost considerably more to put them underground.

Mr. Main emphasized that the extra cost of overhead lines applies not only to the present proposal, but even more to the large scale expansion of power lines which UI expects over the next ten years.



Route of power line proposed by Connecticut Light and Power Company over East Haven and the Annex. Property on which the towers are to be built is shown as shaded. The land has already been bought, some of it by condemnation. In the upper left may be seen the towers proposed by United Illuminating to run from Fair Haven to the East Shore. The UI towers were proposed last year, while the Connecticut Light and Power Co. towers were just recently proposed.

ON FILM

AIRPORT: Soap Opera in the Sky

by Harry Henderson

AIRPORT: Producer Ross Hunter; Direction and screenplay by George Seaton; from novel by Arthur Hailey. Starring Burt Lancaster, Dean Martin et al. Playing at Cinema II in Milford. Continuous daily: 2:00, 4:40, 7:20, 10:15.

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then *Airport* is Hollywood's bouquet to the broadcasting industry. Ross Hunter has produced a slick, successful all-star tribute to the great American art of soap opera and has proved that people will drive down a superhighway and pay folding money to watch Portia Face Life. The badness of the acting by a crew of time-tested pros which runs from Burt Lancaster to Helen Hayes is the giveaway.

Since they can't possibly memorize a whole new script every day, soap opera actors on daytime TV develop a kind of performer's sixth sense. The actors learn to keep up a sense of artificial drama which will sustain them no matter what idiotic lines the teleprompter will ask them to speak next. Watching old pros like Lancaster struggle heroically on with the banal lines in this film, one is impressed by how very professional Hollywood can be at its worst.

Like any good soap opera, *Airport* flirts with genuinely serious material. Like other forms of melodrama, soap opera is popular not just because it is escapist, but because it teasingly promises to grapple with pungent human problems. *Airport* dabbles in such topics as divorce, abortion, mental illness, bombs, politics, protest, and the meaning of work. The weakness of soap opera is that it toys with the interests and anxieties of its audience but finally deals with the serious problems it raises dishonestly.

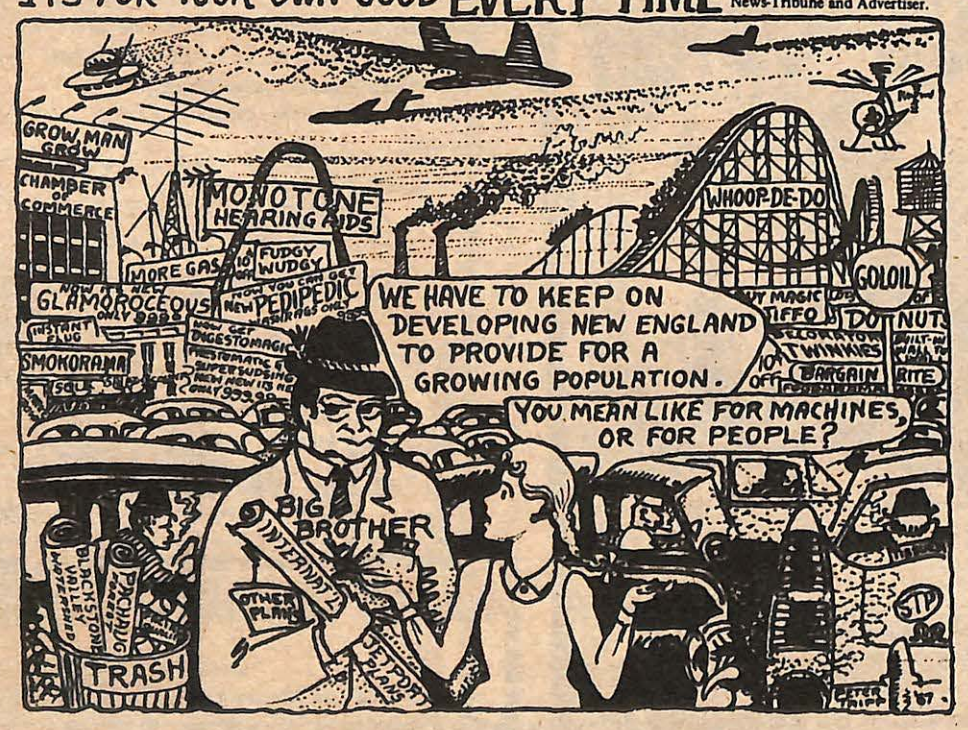
Soap opera cheats by overdoing the histrionics to cover the phony solution it imposes on the issues of the story. This solution pays all honor to the conventions of society and very little to the troubled sense of reality which the story has whipped up and which allowed the audience to engage their sympathies with those of the otherwise unbelievable characters.

Rule of the Machine

What makes *Airport* interesting is that the usual bag of social conventions is not invoked to tie everything up at the end. In fact, the sense of security that this G-rated, TV-dinner, family-style movie is supposed to be wrapped in doesn't come from traditional morality at all. (Though the film seems to say that divorce is probably a good idea, but abortions aren't quite right.) The real rock the film is built on is American machines and the men who run them. Men put their faith in a machine twice at the crisis of the film and—lo and behold, the machine doesn't fall apart! When the film gets seriously socialminded, it has Lancaster try to browbeat a politician into seeing the necessity for tearing down a residential district to build a kingsized airport of the future. (Are you watching, East Haven?) In times like these, the film seems to say, when morality has become so difficult to understand, it's a good thing we have all that "expert knowhow" to fall back on. When the familiar old soap opera formula gets turned into a slick advertisement for the reign of experts in technology-land, even Portia could get worried. Buckle your safety belts, folks, I think we're being taken for a ride.

IT'S FOR YOUR OWN GOOD EVERY TIME

Reprinted from Whitinsville, Mass. News-Tribune and Advertiser.



—Yo soy el único en mi familia que tiene empleo.

Puerto Rico:

Colonia en Revolucion

Este es el primero de una serie de tres articulos sobre Puerto Rico.

Primero los vietnameses. Despues el movimiento de liberacion negra. Y ahora la batalla de toda la gente del tercer mundo en America. La subita emergencia de frentes de liberacion del Tercer Mundo en varias universidades de la costa oeste refleja la creciente insurgencia de Mexico Americanos,Indios y Chinos contra el aspecto colonial de sus condiciones en America. En la costa oriental, la creciente batalla por la liberacion de la nacion y gente de Puerto Rico aumentara en importancia durante los proximos anos.

Sin embargo, la izquierda vive completamente ignorante de las condiciones economicas y sociales de los portoriquenos, tanto en la isla colonial como en las grandes centros urbanos en el este de los Estados Unidos.

Las companias americanas y su gobierno lacayo han creado el mito de la "revolucion pacifica" en el "commonwealth" de Puerto Rico. Senalan a Puerto Rico como el "show case" del caribe; un ejemplo de la habilidad de las inversiones americanas de desarrollar e industrializar a Latino America. Senalan la "Operation Bootstrap" y la democracia liberal de Luis Munoz Marin gobernador por largo tiempo, como ejemplos de desarrollo economico ordenado y hegamonia politica. Y finalmente senalan a la "free commonwealth association" como ejemplo del compromiso americano hacia el auto-gobierno de otros pueblos.

Detras del mito esta la historia y la realidad del dominio total, el clasico ejemplo de la destruccion sistematica de la cultura, historia, e identidad de una nacion en nombre del progreso o " capitalismo-free enterprise."

Que es esta 'libre asociacion' en la que los portorriquenos, como 'ciudadanos' de los Estados Unidos luchan y mueren en las guerras de America, pero no pueden votar en las elecciones nacionales? Donde hasta 1948 gobernadores americanos designados por el gobierno federal tenian poder politico absoluto, y donde aun ahora el poder del gobernador elegido localmente (el guardian de los negocios americanos) esta controlado por el Comisionado Residente en Washington y por varios departamentos en el gobierno Federal. Cual es el exito de esta "Operation Bootstrap" donde 80% de las companias establecidas en su vigencia estan bajo control americano, donde exenciones de impuestos por 17 anos y el pago de salarios minimos mas bajos que en el continente garantizan mano de obra barata y ganancias fantasticas; donde la deuda del gobierno con los banqueros de Wall Street subio 14% a 41% entre 1950 y 1960?

Modern Times publicara nombres de discrimadores

La semana pasada, Geraldo Ocampo quien es miembro de la comunidad hispana y que vive en Chapel Street, decidio buscar otro departamento. Sus razones eran que vivia solo en un gran edificio y la cerradura de la puerta era insuficiente. Geraldo temia que vivir solo en esa casa era peligroso y de toadas maneras, sabia que seria destruida dentro de unos meses para ser reemplazada por un museo de arte britanico del siglo XIX. Geraldo se vio en varias circunstancias de discriminacion y hasta ahora no ha podido encontrar una casa.

Primero vio un lugar en 5 Sylvan Ave. (esta casa tambien sera destruida para ser reemplazada por un elegante complijo de "oficinas medicas"). La mujer que trabaja para la Hillside Investment Co. (esquina de Sylvan y Howard Ave.) le dijo costaria $135 al mes por un departamento con un solo cuarto. Esto estaba muy caro, sin embargo al dia siguiente Geraldo fue al Yale Housing Bureau y encontro que el mismo departamento estaba anunciado por $120 al mes para estudiantes. El ser hispano le cuesta a Geraldo $15 al mes.

Tambien ese dia Geraldo le pidio a un amigo americano que viera algunos lugares por el. Aparentemente, varios lugares anunciados en el New Haven Register tenian departamentos disponibles. Sin embargo cuando la duena descubrio que el ocupante seria hispano y no norteamericano, su voz cambio de subito, de dulce a amarga. Entonces dijo que requeria dos meses de deposito, varias referencias y prueba de que habia estado en el mismo trabajo por lo menos durante un ano y medio. No queria a un "spic" viviendo en una de sus casas. Estos lugares se situan en 134 Cedar St., 408 Grand Ave., 279 James St. y 36 Nash St.

Quizas el lector se pregunte por que se mencionan las direcciones especificas La respuesta es que pensamos que los hispanos deben saber los nombres y direcciones de aquellos que los discriminan. En casos de discriminacion hemos tratado de pedir ayuda a la comision de Derechos Humanos de la ciudad, pero es obvio que a los burocratas de la ciudad no les importan estas cosas.(ver el numero pasado de Modern Times: "Oficiales de New Haven Tratan al Pueblo con burla"). De ahora en adelante, Modern Times publicara los nombres especificos de gentes y companias, asi como las direcciones de los lugares en que se practica la discriminacion en contra de los hispanos. Solicitamos a hispanos nos hablen o escriban (Modern Times, 441 Chapel St.) para decirnos de casos especificos de discriminacion. Seran publicados en la Seccion en Espanol de Modern Times. Y confiamos con que los hispanos, una vez que sepan los detalles de quien los discrimina, seran capaces de tratar con estos enemigos de manera adecuada. Ademas es mas importante que la gente conozca a estos discriminadores, que los burocratas en la "Comision de Derechos Civiles."

CPI presta poca ayuda

La semana pasada, nueve miembros de una organizacion comunal del area de Wooster Square llamada POINT, fueron arrestados durante una manifestacion en contra del CPI (el programa "anti-pobreza" de New Haven). Entre los residentes del area de Wooster Square se incluyen muchos portorriquenos, asi como otros grupos etnicos. Las problemas que POINT enfrento con el CPI son muy similares a *las dificultades que los portorriquenos, negros y blancos pobres de New Haven han sufrido en sus tratos con esta agencia "anti-pobreza" del gobierno.*

POINT habia tratado de encontrar trabajo para un joven portorriqueno de 16 anos a traves del CPI. Esta solicitud fue completamente ignorada del CPI se han de haber asustado, ya que de repente encontraron un trabajo para el joven portorriqueno. El articulo siguiente concierne el programa de POINT y sus encuentros con CPI; esta escrito por quienes son miembros de POINT.

Recientemente, la gente que vive en Wooster Street ha visto transformada una larga e inutil parte de su calle. Donde antes existia una serie de aparadores feos, bardeados y abandonados por un par de anos, ahora hay un centro, atractivamente decorado, donde se hallan varios servicios comunales.

Todo comenzo el otono pasado cuando un grupo de jovenes—casi todos residentes de Wooster Street toda nuestra vida—nos reunimos y decidimos era tiempo de hacer algo. Teniamos la certeza que los politicos no hacian mucho por nosotros, con excepcion de hablar y dividir a la gente, y estabamos seguros de tener mejores ideas que los duenos para aprovechar mejor el espacio en la calle. Tambien sabiamos que abundaba el aburrimiento entre los jovenes, propiciando vandalismo y adiccion a las drogas. Los proyectos existentes para combatir estos problemas no habian sido iniciados por la gente, quienes ni siquiera fueron consultados; nada funcionaba.

Formamos el "People Organized In Neighborhood Trust" POINT, incorporando un cuerpo de directores. Al principio pensamos que simplemente enviariamos una solicitud bien planeada al CPI (Community Progress Incorporated, la agencia "anti-pobreza" de la ciudad) para un lugar de reunion para jovenes, y lo hicimos; pero muy pronto descubrimos que el CPI no estaba muy interesado en hacer nada.

Ahora las cosas marchan. Tenemos un lugar de reunion para jovenes doude se importen clases de cinematografia, fotografia, arte y artesanias. La, Operation Help (Operacion Auxilio) proporciona educacion e informacion sobre temas de vital interes para esta comunidad, como adiccion a las drogas, oportunidades de estudio y de trabajo, y actividalles de la comunidad.

Hemos tenido problemas con el CPI. Equipo prometido hace meses llego dos semanas tarde y en estado irreparable, mientras que los burocratas se hicieron de la vista gorda. Uno de nuestros miembros se expresa asi:

"Quizas si los del CPI vinieran aqui se darian cuenta que no tenemos nada y preguntarian que se hace con su dinero; pero cuando les hablamos no esta nadie."

El manejo del lugar de reunion para jovenes ha sido un trabajo complicado por la falta de cooperacion del CPI. Pensamos que hasta ahora han creado una atmosfera de sospecha y desconfianza mas que servido como una fuerza de trabajo y cooperacion.

DESFILAN POR INDEPENDENCIA

La organizacion juvenil portorriquena, Young Lords, marcho por la independencia durante el Desfile anual por el Dia de Puerto Rico, la semana pasada en Newark, New Jersey, pero fueron atacados por la policia.

Llamando a la accion policia es parte de los continuos ataques a la comunidad portorriquena, Ramon Rivera, vocero de la rama de Newark de los Young Lords, refuto los cargos, disrupcion del desfile por los miembros de Young Lords.

Los Young Lords llevaban un monigote de Luis A Ferre, gobernador de Puerto Rico, y tambien bolsas de basura. Cuando el contingente hizo el 'acto simbolico de poner al monigote y la basura enfrente del puesto de revista, 3 policias uniformados comenzaron golpear a un hermano de 14 anos y 98 libras de peso.'

PROFESOR DE YALE TIENE PLANES PARA PORTORRIQUENOS

Las autoridades de Connecticut estan manteniendo abiertas playas contaminadas por desagues, para prevenir que portorriquenos y negros de los ghettos se rebelen este verano.

La estrategia del estado de Connecticut salio a la luz durante una sesion del Departamento de Salud en que Eric Hood, profesor asistente de salud publica en Yale y ex-oficial del departamento de salud, aseguro que cualquier enferedad contraida en las aguas contaminadas no seria fatal y que 'casi no hay peligro' de polio o tifoidea, aunque los nadadores podrian contraer 'enfermedades virales relacionadas con polio, pero no paralizantes.' Explico que los habitantes de los ghettos norteamericanos se enfrentan con la eleccion entre motin y enfermedad. Dijo: 'Es un verdadero problema saber que hacer. El oficial de salud se enfrenta con un riesgo calculado. Deberia cerrar la playa e incurrir en la ira de la gente que se queda sin nada? El largo y caluroso verano esta aqui y principlamente afecta a los negros y portorriquenos pues la mayoria carece de medios para transportarse a playas lejos de los muelles contaminados.'

MODERN TIMES

Theater: "Sacco-Vanzetti Story"

by Liz Henderson

"Draft dodgers, anarchists, Italians...." In the actual words of the prosecuting attorney, those were the real reasons for electrocuting Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, tried for a robbery-murder they did not commit.

Sacco and Vanzetti were Italian immigrants, working men, anarchists by conviction. In 1917 they went to Mexico for a few months to avoid being drafted into the American army because they did not believe in war. Just a few months after the infamous Palmer raids of 1920 in which several thousand foreign-born radicals were rounded up and deported from the United States, Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested.

The judge who tried them was publicly heard to make statements which revealed his prejudice against them. He called them "anarchist bastards." Witnesses who had been very uncertain before the trial about what and whom they saw, suddenly became absolutely certain that the defendants were the murderers.

New Trial Refused

Although after their conviction another man claimed to be the murderer and made a confession swearing that they were not his accomplices, Sacco and Vanzetti were unable to obtain a new trial. Not even such liberal saints as Supreme Court Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis Brandeis would stay their execution.

The New America Theatre Ensemble reenacts this sad episode from American history in their production of **The Sacco-Vanzetti Story** by Reginald Rose. Rose's play, originally a television script, is a *documentary based on the transcripts of the trial, newspaper accounts, letters and so on. The director, Paul Cooper, emphasized the documentary quality of the play* by flashing slides of newspaper clippings and photographs from the '20's and today on a screen over the stage. The production makes the point clearly and directly that the hysterical atmosphere of the "Red Scare" made the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for their political beliefs inevitable.

The production also links the Palmer Raids and Sacco-Vanzetti trial to political repression today.

New Kind of Theater Group

The New America company is not professional and it is still too new to have developed into a completely unified ensemble. In spite of this, the cast does a very competent job with **The Sacco-Vanzetti Story**. Mickey Free as Sacco and Yannis Simonides as Vanzetti give extremely moving performances, conveying all the dignity and warmth of the two condemned men. Except for the two narrators, all the other players take several roles, transforming themselves before the audience by changing their accessories, buckling on a gunbelt or switching hats.

The pace of the performance never lags, but sometimes the direction is at fault for allowing too much distracting action on stage. The audience is never in doubt *about the director's sympathies, but he might have heightened the effect of the* production by sharpening the contrast between the grotesque "forces of justice" and the more naturalistically played heroes.

The New America Theatre Ensemble hopes to stay in New Haven after the summer. The group is made up of a few former Yale Drama School students and a lot of theater-loving college students. Their program this summer is extraordinarily ambitious. With no big names and no financial backing, they depend on box office receipts and contributions from friends to cover their expenses. They have to pay rent for their space at Yale.

New America is a new kind of theater group—not out for money or careers, but dedicated to bringing lively and politically relevant theatre to as many people as possible at the lowest possible price. The New America Theatre Ensemble may still be somewhat crude and lacking in polish, but it is a welcome change form the high philistine fare offered by Brustein's Yale Repertory Company.

Classified

RATES per line: 1 issue. . . .$.50 per line
2 issues. . .$.40 per line
Discounts available for longer runs.
Box Service: $200
Lost and Found Rates: Free
Note: Lines contain a maximum of spaces. Minimum charge is three lines. Ads accompanied by full payment receive additional 5% discount. Modern Times reserves the right to refuse any ad submitted.

Wanted: Used typewriters in good condition to be donated for inner-city classroom. Call Craig. 624-0635.

Events

Tues.-Fri.: Trial of Lonnie McLucas. 10 am-1 pm, 2 pm-5 pm. New Haven Superior Court, Church and Elm Sts.

Aug. 2, 9, Sun.: New Haven Women's Liberation meetings. 7:30 pm. 148 Orange St.

Aug. 2, Sun.: Merold Westphal discusses a Christian perspective on the Panther case. "The Eighth Day," WHNC-TV, Channel 8, 12:30 PM.

Aug. 3, Mon.: *Modern Times*, directed by Charlie Chaplin. 7 and 9:30 pm. Yale Film Society, Linsley-Chittenden Hall, Rm. 101.

Aug. 4, 11, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. 7 pm, Dwight Hall, Yale.

Aug. 5, 12, Wed.: Newsreel films at the Bread and Roses Coffee House, 538 State Street.

Aug. 5, 12, Wed.: Environmental Offensive dinners and discussions. 5:30 pm. Contact 624-4254.

Aug. 5, 12, Wed.: Yoga class, 6 pm. Yoga Center, 750 Elm St., New Haven.

Aug. 5, 12, Wed.: Free nutrition class conducted by Edith Zarafis. 7:45-9:00 pm. 750 Elm St., New Haven.

Aug. 5, 19, Wed.: Public meetings of Coalition for Defense of the Panthers. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 8 pm. 425 College St., 562-3882.

Aug.5, Wed.: Regular meeting of Fair Haven Betterment Association. 8 pm. 234 Poplar St.

Aug. 6, 13, Thurs.: Women and Their Bodies Course. 8 pm. 425 College St.

Aug. 8, Sat.: New America Theatre Ensemble production of *The Sacco-Vanzetti Story*. 8 pm. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 620 Chapel St.

MAIL TO:
MODERN TIMES
148 Orange St.
New Haven, 06510
or call 562-2510

Where to Buy Modern Times

Fair Haven: Wil-mor's, Grand-James; Marie's, Grand-Lloyd; Brillante Grocery, 255 Grand; Sal's Sandwich Shop, 188 Grand; Pequot Drug, Grand-E.Pearl; B & M Deli, Ferry-Fox; F.H. Parents' Ministry, Grand-James; Freedom Now, Grand opp. Filmore , Annie's SPA, Grand-James.

Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-Church; Deegan-Hope, State-Elm; Bread & Roses, 538 State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; SNETCO, George.

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Ann's Restaurant, Davenport-Baldwin; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Orchard Pharmacy, corner Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Martinez Grocery, Hallock; Espada Variety, Washington-Cedar; Fusco Grocery, Washington-Barclay; Los Hermanoz, Washington-Morris. Anthony's, Howard—Sylvan; Cross Road Market, Columbus-Arch.

Allingtown: Paceoni's Pharmacy; Imperial Luncheonette.

Broadway: Yale Co-op; Whitlock's

East Haven: Ann's Grocery, Cozy Beach; Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Pl.; Metcalf Drugs, Main-High.

Annex: Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Ridgeview Pharmacy, Ridgeview.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggetts, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; West End Market, Wagner Pl-Elm St., Baybrook Pharmacy, Baybrook Center; Campbell Drug, West Shore Parkade.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, corner Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel's Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; J. Hines Morning Grocery, Shepherd-Huntington; Bob's Market, Dixwell—Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy.

State-Orange: Campion's Market, Foster-Willow; Standard Food Market, 852 State St.; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Lake Place; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster; Carolina Lunch, Winchester-Thompson.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Coyne Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central.

West Hills: Sam's Market, Harper Ave.-Valley St.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Edgewood-Dwight; Howe Food Basket, corner Edgewood; Brand X, Chapel-Day; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, corner Greenwood.

Whalley: Renaissance, 45 Whalley; Chuck's, Whalley, Winthrop; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; Whalley SPA, corner Norton; Ben Smith Pharmacy, Whalley-Hobart.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Exchange, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Joe & Jessie's No. 2, Norton-George.

Return requested to:
MODERN TIMES
148 Orange Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06510

Bulk Rate
US Postage
PAID
3.8¢
New Haven, Conn.
Permit No. 89